HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,210 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
	4265	300	G. W. F. Browne	29th Aug.
	3938	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
	2976	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
				Saturday.
	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
	3938	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
	3284	500	T. J. Alderson	11th "
	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
	3438	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
	5015	1000	R. Wyatt	8th "
	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th "
	5363	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, London.
to Aden only, and Passengers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar-

sued including Rail- ndon by the Mail issued for places in the special P. and O.

leaves the Masgon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th Aug. 1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
EGYPTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	500	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,180	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	500	10th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Kegger	4,500	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,300	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	25th Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	26th Aug

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston Treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240, High Holborn, LONDON

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

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THE PROPRIETORS of the *Bombay Gazette*, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the Stations.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. So also of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, BOLARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of Trade announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform, for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, when they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a. m., on 24th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Karrachee, Gunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,360 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 29th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere en route.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
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THOS. COOK & SON,
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A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. Owner goes a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs. Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K." care of this paper.

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Price 8 Annas,
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificient and a charming view all round.
Apply to
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Khandalla.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to-wards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
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BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from 30	0	to 200
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GOLD COLLAR STUDS.....each	" 10	8	to 12-8
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COLLARETTES	" 40	0	to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 12	0	to 26
EARRINGS	" 2	0	to 6
BROOCHES	" 4	8	to 16
SCARF PINS	" 1	0	to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	" 10	8	to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	" 9	0	to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	" 10	0	to 18
TOOTH PICKS	" 2	4	to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS, and COLLAR-STUDS	" 10	0	to 16

SMELLING BOTTLES	from 5	0	to 40
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	" 12	0	to 45
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	" 10	0	to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS	" 18	0	to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	" 3	0	to 10
SILVER WHISTLES	" 6	0	to 7-8
SILVER WEALEMEFNAS for measuring Maps, &c.	" 9	0	to 10-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	" 1	8	to 5-0
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	" 27	0	each.
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	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of real or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated, as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE-ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

IMPORTANT.

RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent. on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POCKET "HEM-STITCH." "SPECIAL VALUE."
GENT'S. LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 8-8 to 18 PER DOZEN—ready for use.
12½ PER CENT. CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT = 2 annas in the Rupee.
HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s. s. "PEVERIL" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *viâ* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Like proceeding 30 days, will be delivered into Consignee's hands, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Dock at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. Any removed from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 21st, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st August, 1890.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1890, of rupees twenty-six and annas four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 25th August, 1890.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN BRISTED, General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1890, of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1890, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦, *i. e.* MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 20th to 28th August, 1890, both days inclusive.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed, on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white .....each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... "	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey red, or Turkey lilac..... "	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey red borders..... "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... "	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... "	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac... "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE of Bombay, Merchant, has CONTRACTED TO PURCHASE from MESSIEURS THOMAS MULLEN and MICHAEL MULLEN of Bombay, All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate at Mowjay Lanewli in the Talooka of Maval in the Poona Zilla, in the Registration district of Poona, admeasuring 3 acres and 30 Goontas be the same little more or less, and forming a portion of plot No. 14, which admeasures 9 acres and 6 goontas, and the assessment whereas is Rupees 2 annually which piece of ground contracted to be sold is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the plot of ground forming a portion of the said plot No. 40, and purchased by Mr. Pandooranga Raghoba Pitale, on or towards the south by the Bombay to Poona Road, on or towards the west by plot No. 139, belonging to Mossieurs Hilten and Niven now purchased by Thacker Khimjee Jeeva, and on or towards the north by plot No. 138, belonging to Purshotum Raugnath Bhanday, together with the Bungalow and dwelling houses cutbouses, &c., standing thereon, and now used by the Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel, and all trees, shrubs, &c., growing thereon, together with all rights and casements appertaining to the said premises. Any person having any claim upon or against the above property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing, within fourteen days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, & NICHOLSON, Attorneys for Purchaser.

Bombay, 79, Meadow Street.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod 3rd Row, Bhuja Mohollo, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1890, at 11 a.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts upto 30th June 1890.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August to 9th September, 1890

By order of the Directors.

MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co., Agent.

Bombay, 15th August 1890.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to announce that we have SOLD all the RIGHTS, INTEREST and GOOD WILL of the Bombay business of K. LANGNER on the first of August, 1890, and will not hold ourselves responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by him from THIS DATE.

MAX MINCK. MARY MINCK.

NOTICE.

I AM not RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred before the 1st of August, 1890, by MAX MINCK of Bombay and Lahore.

K. LANGNER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANABHOY BALCRISHNA, administrator of the property and credits of BALCRISHNA NARAYENJEE and ANUNDRAO NARAYEN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED to SELL :—

All that piece or parcel of Inamdari land or ground containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, lying and being on the northern side of Withal Wady Street, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration District and sub-district of Bombay, and now called in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1637 and 1638 and Street No. 99, 101 (1) Withal Wady Street, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Ruttonsey Lalli, on or towards the west by the property of Thucker Tricumdas Purshotum, on or towards the north by Tail Wadi Lane, on or towards the south by the said Withal Wadi Street, and which premises are in the occupation of the said Anundrao Narayen and other tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 7, Elphinstone Road, opposite the New High Court House within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1890.

BICKNELL AND MERWANJEE, Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, DWELLINGS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and ENGINES also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690 0 0
" 1885.....	£388,156 0 0
" 1888.....	£956,039 0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST EXPERIENCE BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... } £3,473,114 5 9

Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS .. £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174 12 4	1884.....	£5,343,407 9 2
1879	£4,200,595 15 1	1889.....	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining, a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not affected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolor White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they will get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J. FISCHER and Co., 31, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
E. E. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYEBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZEKALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY SUMSOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
&c., &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)

Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes, etc.

(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St. E.C.

FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1890, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

21st July, 1890.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN, Storekeeper.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

IN consequence of improved Exchange CASH PRICES FOR BOOKS will for the present be at the rate of TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, and additional discounts will be given on purchases of Rs. 100 and upwards for cash.

Liberal Discounts for Cash will be allowed upon goods other than Books pending the issue of Revised Price List.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MORVI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 1,000 tons POWELL DUFFRYN COAL, delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar, and weighed there, will be received by Undersigned up to 27th August, 1890 (post, Bombay, 25th), to come to be delivered by 15th September, and full quantity by 15th November, 1890. Payment will be made on production of Receipt of the Storekeeper at Bhavnagar.

W. H. WHITE, C. E., Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway, Manager and Ex. Engineer's Office, Morvi, August 18, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on fire on the 26th of August, 1890, for the SUPPLY for three years, viz., from 1st September, 1890, to 31st August, 1893, at this Port, by Contract, of ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR USE in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS of H. M. Indian Troopships.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th August, 1890, or apply to the undersigned.

A. CAMPBELL, Offg. Resident Transport Officer. H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, August 14th 1890.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1890, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August, 13th, 1890.

NOTICE.

WANTED a FORWARDING AGENT, for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Nagpur for unloading their Machinery and Engine &c., coming from England from board the ship and loading the same on Railway Trucks &c. He should state clearly the rates for the following :—

1. Mucadamage.
2. Dock charges.
3. Wharfage charges.
4. Bunder charges and all other similar charges separately incidental, and essential to the conduct of the business.

Applications with testimonials may be sent to the MANAGER and SECRETARY, "The Swadeshi Mills', Nagpur, before the 31st August, 1890.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are found of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2 Cloth Cover and Paper Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

To be had from the following Agency offices :—

1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co, Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE Shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER chargers upto 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW, Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI, Manager.

Bampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—32a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£893,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUNDS £250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

BANKERS.

LONDON..... { The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND ..... { Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..... National Bank.
AMSTERDAM ... { Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM..... { Wertheimer & Gompertz. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS ..... André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS.

,, Aden	Messrs. LUKE, THOMAS & Co.	
,, Amoy	,,	BOU & Co.
,, Bangkok	,,	WINDSOR, ROSE & Co.
,, Cairo	,,	CREDIT LYONNAIS.
,, Cheribon	,,	G. A. VAN RUTTEN & Co.
,, Durban	,,	NATAL BANK.
,, Do.	,,	STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
,, Foochow	,,	PURDON & Co.
,, Hankow	,,	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
,, Kobe	,,	CORNES & Co.
,, Lyon	,,	CREDIT LYONNAIS.
,, Macassar	,,	REISS & Co.
,, Manilla	,,	SMITH, BELL & Co.
,, Mauritius	,,	BLYTH BROS. & Co.
,, Medan (Sumatra)	,,	BROWN & Co.
,, Nagasaki.....	,,	M. RASPE & Co.
,, Negapatam....	,,	BANK OF MADRAS.
,, Padangli.....	,,	C. I. VAN BUEREN & Co.
,, Pecalongan ...	,,	G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
,, Saigon	,,	H. M. G. H. & E. & Co.
,, Samarang	,,	McNEILL & Co.
,, Sourabaya....	,,	FRASER, EATON & Co.
,, Tagal	,,	G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
,, Tientsin	,,	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
,, Yokohama....	,,	BISSET & Co.
In Australia ...	{ The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.	

BOMBAY BRANCH:

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum. For shorter periods, at rates to be learned on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Ponnudecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON.	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Higo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.

REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have haphazard plan best medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the as no present selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and use the comm economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to a miscellan tion Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete We cious stock.

complete make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most the defec tock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of ts and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

H ave always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorabl other H rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of It i uses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

spect s well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of t cles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin .....from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .....from Rs.	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" .....from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's .....from „	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ..... „	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ..... „	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ..... „	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ..... „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... „	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	35
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ..... „	33
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs .....from „	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ..... „	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glass Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins .....from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. .....from „	18
Gold Framed do. do. .....from „	35

SITRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookssides

Silver do. do. do. .....from „	6
Do. do. do. do. ...from „	25
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES. .....from „	60
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed.....from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. .....from „	30
Gold do. do. .....from „	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles .....Rs. 100

Decorated Tortoise Shell, Inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl with Silver Mounts... „ 25

Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable..... „ 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs. 1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „ 1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „ 3 0
,, Gold	each from „ 10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. Cash (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs. Increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaria* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said on the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescing from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 12), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9, as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the genito-urinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	200	200	7 pr. ct.	428
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	125	125	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong					
Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
Mercantile Bank of India	37,500	225	212½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	160
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Anglo-Gleaning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Bombay (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Bombay	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	200
Bombay	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay Vernacular S. W. Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	...	565
Bombay Vernacular Press Co.	6	200	200	16	98
Bombay	500	1,100	1,980	55	203
Bombay	351	1,000	1,000	130	1,25
Bombay Press					
Bombay Samaj	400	250	..	...	177
Bombay	150	5,500	5,500	150	1,175
Bombay	200	500	all	50	53
Bombay	450	450	500		
Bombay Press				30	45
Bombay Co., Ltd.	750	100	all	...	155
Bombay	350	400	450	5	200
Chitrashalla Samachar					
Dnyan Sagar	27	200	500	pr. ct.	80
Dnyan Sagar	1,000	125	125	10	55
Dnyan Sagar	3,125	400	400	80	440
Dnyan Sagar	1,000	125	all	25	175
Dnyan Sagar	1,200	400	500	45	175
Dnyan Sagar	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Education Printing Co.	600	500	600	40	375
Gujarati Printing Co.	600	500	500	120	500
Hassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Hind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,15
Hind	400	2,000	750	50	
Horabi Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	...	430
Ismail	..	1,000	..	60	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	750	150	75	12½	170
Badham Pile	500	50	12	50	60
Bapty Bros	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Berar Oil Mills	5,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Do New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,300
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	525
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	80 Dvd.	775
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills .	1,000	500	500	Nil	42½
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	20	..	3
Geyer & Co., Ld	5,000	5,000	5,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn. ...	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Insurance Co.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
John Roberts & Co.	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
Kamptee Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 xcd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	333
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	65
Maharanee Ice Manufg. Co.					
Mahomed Ismail	1,600	100	100	Nil.	55
Marchant, Lt.	200	100	100	Rs. 5	65xd
Napier Hosiery	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	No Dvd	1,550
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	12,000	500	all	35	1,010
Treacher & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	1½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance ...	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian ...	9,315	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	400
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	885
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	530xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	610
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,000	600	600	15	385
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	515xd
Fazulbhoy Currimjee Mills.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	440
Gordon Mills ..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	835
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ..	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	360
Indian Manufg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	945
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	735
Jubilee Mills ..... Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	695
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	171
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Manora United.	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,190
Nagpore	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Moraji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mills	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	165
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Premadevgar Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,293
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	35
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills ..	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills....	850	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	615
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	55	990
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000		630

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....August 23rd, 6h. 11'0m. p.m.
Full Moon..... ,, 30th, 9h. 26'4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M	H. M	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 23	Byculla Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m. Southern Maratha S. and W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. The Sun Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m. Hindu Widow Remarriage, Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 43	6 22	3 51m 3 32 a.m.	9 22m 10 14 a
Sun. 24	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Peshawur.*	5 43	6 21	4 6m 4 32 a.m.	10 32m 11 3 a
Mon. 25	Bombay Club Half-yearly Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 44	6 20	6 40m 5 3 a	0 26 a
Tues. 26	.....	5 44	6 19	8 16m 7 32 a	0 56m 2 5 a
Wed. 27	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Taboot Procession (Mohurrum.)	5 44	6 18	9 20m 8 58 a	2 10m 3 12 a
Thr. 28	.....	5 44	6 18	10 9m 9 59 a	3 10m 4 9 a
Fri. 29	Departure of the English Mail per ss Sutlej.	5 44	6 17	10 53m 10 50 a	4 5m 4 53 a

*Left Aden on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club.
Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, 1 p.m.
The Sun Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Entertainment for Seamen, Seamen's Institute, 8 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st.—Drachenfels (s), from Karachi. Yesterday:—Kistna (s), from Busreh; Huzara (s), London; Cape Colonna (s), Moulmein; Netherley Hall (s), Liverpool; and Thibet (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; Nizam (s), Calcutta, &c.; Megna (s), Rangoon, &c.; Krishna (s), Tuticorin, &c.; Guiana (s), Calcutta, &c.; Siam (s), Aden, &c.; and Sullamut (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Drachenfels, Peveril, and Huzara entered, and the s. s. Ehrenfels left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thibet entered, and the s. s. Purulia, Busheer, and Waverley left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 25th August, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 17, viz., 1s. 8d. per rupee.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd August, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 207, 396 maunds and Rs. 41,787, in the earnings.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. M. W. Barve will deliver a lecture, in English at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the hall of the Shivaji High School (French-Bridge, Girgaum). Subject: "Indian Questions."

THEFT OF A TRICYCLE.—Mr. Sorabjee Limjee, residing on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, reports that some time between the 17th and the 20th instant a "Coventry" tricycle, valued at Rs. 200, was stolen from the verandah of his bungalow.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.—The following cricket matches have been arranged for to-day:—First Eleven *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, at 1-30 p.m. Second Eleven *vs.* Islam C. C. on the Cooperage Ground, at 2 p.m. Third Eleven *vs.* Arrow C. C. on the Cooperage Ground, at 2 p.m.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Akai Kuverjee, a Bania boy, was charged with stealing a quantity of rice, valued at six annas. Chutterbhooj Wundrawandas, the complainant, stated that he caught the prisoner in the act of stealing the rice from some bags in a godown, at the Carnac Bunder, by means of a pointed grooved instrument, into which the rice ran on its being thrust into it. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sent to jail for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Kandawady Lane, respecting the death of a woman, named Yemnee, aged 40 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever and cough for about a fortnight, and for the last four days was delirious. About two o'clock yesterday morning she was missed from her bed, and a search was instituted. Four hours afterwards she was found lying dead on the pavement of a well close by her house. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and none of her ornaments were missing. The verdict was, that the death of Yemnee was caused by fever.

THE SUSPICIOUS SUICIDE BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.—The following report was submitted by Superintendent McDermott to the Commissioner of Police yesterday, regarding the death of the native soldier Bhagnac Lucknac:—An inquest was held yesterday morning, at the Marine Battalion Hospital, on the body of Bhagnac Lucknac, aged 35 years, who was found lying in his room, in the lines, with his throat cut, at 6 a. m. His wife raised an alarm, and as the man was alive he was at once removed to the above-named hospital, where he died 6-30 a.m., after making a statement to Dr. Barry. Three witnesses state that the deceased had been strange in his mind for the last twelve months. There is absolutely nothing to show that any foul play occurred.

JUVENILE THIEVES SENTENCED TO BE BIRCHED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged two Hindoo lads, named Raghoo Mahadoo and Bhiva Wittoo, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing eleven pieces of brass, valued at Rs. 11, the property of Shapoorjee Sorabjee, the manager of a mill at Mazagon. On Thursday accused No. 1 was arrested by the police ramoosee, while leaving the mill at Mazagon in which the lad was employed as a labourer, with five pieces of brass in his possession. Upon further enquiries it was discovered that six other pieces of brass were stolen by accused No. 1, with the assistance of accused No. 2 who was also employed in the same mill as a labourer. The two accused on pleading guilty to the charge, were sentenced—Raghoo Mahadoo to receive ten stripes with a rattan, and Bhiva Wittoo five stripes.

MILL-HANDS' MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Mill-hands' Association a meeting was held on the 20th instant, in the Hall of the Dakshani Phoolmalli Mandalli, where their president, Mr. N. M. Lokhanday, was voted to the chair. After making a few remarks on the existing grievances of the mill-labourers read a letter to the president from the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, wherein it was stated that the Government of India contemplated appointing a small commission, consisting mainly of natives of India with an intelligent operative amongst its members to enquire into the question of the hours of labour for women and children and on the question of holidays, and to submit a report upon the matter. The letter further asked the Mill-hands' Association to suggest the name of a suitable person as representative of the operatives. Mr. Hari Daji then proposed Mr. Narayenrao Meghaji Lokhanday as a fit and proper representative of the operatives. Mr. Abaji Babaji seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Messrs. Dhurmaji, Haridass Narayendass, and others expressed the hope that the new commission would not prove a failure as did the former one. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings closed.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS IN PORBUNDER.—A correspondent of the *Kathiawar Times* writes:—It is rumoured that a project is likely to be set on foot by the Bombay Government to commence Harbour Works at Porbunder. The great importance of the work nobody will deny. There is very little traffic, comparatively speaking, on the Railway Line running between Porebunder and Dhoraji, only because the Bunder is not in such a state as to allow the Porbunder people to compete on fair terms with their neighbours. The cost of unloading freights and bringing them into the town is at present so great that owing to the keen competition between Veraval and Porbunder, the trade of the latter has broken down and its prosperity is virtually on the decline. Veraval and Bhavnagar seem to engross the whole trade of Kathiawar, and it is principally the Chiefs of these States who have been materially benefitted by the introduction of railway into this peninsula. If a harbour is constructed at Porbunder however, what a marvellous change we should at once behold in the aspect of Porbunder affairs. Steamers would lie at anchor in the very vicinity of the town. Embarkation and disembarkation, loading and unloading, would not only be facilitated, but considerably cheapened. The Aditiana stones which are the best of their kind in Kathiawar would command very good price in the Bombay market, as the cost of carrying them to the wharf would then be trifling. Commerce would revive. New industries would be developed. Merchandise and goods would be imported and exported mostly through Porbunder. In short Porbunder would by that means rise to the rank of a *real* first-class State, by becoming the seat and centre of commercial activity in Kathiawar.

CRICKET.

HINDOO C. C. *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

THE following gentlemen have been selected to play Poona on the 25th and 26th. The team will leave for Poona this afternoon by the mail:—Messrs. G. A. Bhandare, D. M. Chonker, G. J. Nayak, V. S. Chamare, H. R. Bunda, M. T. Merchant, B. J. Joshi, B. K. Rao, N. V. Gosavi, N. G. Joykar, J. Shivajee, N. M. Vijaykar, and umpire D. B. Tapia.

HINDU FRIENDLY UNION CLUB *VS.* POONA LOCAL TEAM.

A cricket match will be played at Poona on the old Gymkhana ground between the Hindu Friendly Union Club and the Poona Local Team on Sunday, the 24th instant. The following are the names of the Hindu Friendly Union Team:—Messrs. M. T. Merchant, (captain), L. G. Merchant, J. Toolsidas, K. Dharamsi, J. Govindji, B. J. Joshi, D. H. Kath, P. Megji, L. M. Dalal, H. R. Bunda, M. T. Joshi, and M. H. Dalal.

GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A. A. C.

A match will be played to-day on the Gymkhana ground between the Y. M. C. A. and the Gymkhana at 1-30 p. m. punctually. A tent will be provided for ladies,

COLONEL GOURAUD has made an interesting and valuable addition to his library of voice volumes produced through the phonograph, after a visit to Lord Tennyson. The Poet Laureate declaimed within hearing of the phonograph "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and the "Ode on the Death of Wellington." These are given back with remarkable effect by the phonograph, and their reproduction will be a feature of a series of "Balaclava Kettledrums in aid of the Light Brigade" at Edison House.

ANOTHER automatic box device is described by *Invention*, which states that a 'nickel'-in-the-slot machine in Boston confronts the equestrian who alights at the side-walk with the words written across its front, "Drop a 'nickel' in the slot and I'll hold your horse." He puts in the 'nickel,' and two iron hands unclasp, the bridle rein is dropped into them, and they close again. When the rider returns he finds his horse, and also that the first words have disappeared, and in their place' "Give me a 'quarter, and I'll let him go."

SELLING POISONOUS SUGAR TO A CONFECTIONER.

A CASE, the facts of which seem almost incredible, came before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, three persons being charged with stealing poisoned sugar, which had been ordered by the Health Officer to be destroyed, and re-selling it to a confectioner. Lucky it was for that confectioner's customers the transaction was discovered in time, and lucky, too, for the accused, for they were only charged with theft, which might, but for the vigilance of a detective, have ended in culpable homicide. The three thieves were Balla Mahadoo, Dewjee Shiva, and a woman named Rahi, all labourers employed in the Bombay Municipal Health Department, and the confectioner was one Narayen Govinda, who carries on his trade in a shop near the Two Tanks, at Duncan Road. The charge against the first three was a double one—first of stealing the sugar, and then of re-selling it knowing it to be unfit for human consumption, while the confectioner was charged with purchasing it, knowing it had been pronounced unfit for food.

Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bailey, instructed by Mr. Leask, the Assistant to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Rustomjee Bezonjee Sonawalla, Barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the accused No. 4. Accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were unrepresented.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th instant Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, was called upon by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. to take possession of 62 bags of sugar, which were found to be damaged with sulphate of, copper, and which were lying at the Customs Bunder. The bags of sugar were accordingly taken charge of and were carted to Tardeo Municipal Chowkey and made over to Inspector Cummings, of the Health Department, who, in accordance with previous instructions, received the bags of sugar, and at once carted them away to the Flats, where the bags were cut open, and mixed with the refuse of the reclaimed land deposited there. Subsequently, it was discovered that the accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 had on two different occasions removed a large quantity of this sugar, weighing about 15 maunds, and sold the same to accused No. 4 for a small sum, although the latter states that he paid Rs. 32 for it. A few days after, while Mahomedali Lali Ali, Jamadar of the Detective Branch, was going his night rounds, he chanced to meet a notorious character, named Fakoor Ahmed, loitering about the Two Tanks. He questioned Fakoor as to his presence at that locality at that late hour of the night, when he replied that he was waiting to receive payment for his trouble in bringing a certain quantity of sugar from the Flats to the shop of Narayen Govinda. On being further questioned about the matter he related the whole of the circumstances relating to the sale and the purchase of the damaged sugar, which was ordered to be destroyed by the Municipality. This led to the arrest of the four accused persons. The magistrate convicted accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the two charges, when Mr. Buckland asked that the accused No. 3, being a woman and probably led by the first two accused, might be leniently dealt with. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment each, and No. 3 to an accumulated term of twenty days' similar imprisonment, whereas, the confectioner was discharged for want of sufficient evidence, the sugar being confiscated and ordered to be destroyed by immersion in water.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

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Mr Nowroji Nasarvanji Wadia	300	0	0
Mr Manekji Nowroji Wadia	300	0	0
Mr Nowroji Maneckji Wadia	200	0	0
Mr Nasarvanji Jehangir Wadia	200	0	0
Mr F A Little	100	0	0
Dr Bhalchandra Krishna	25	0	0
Mr Govind Krishna Ranade	25	0	0
Offertory Christ Church, Byculla	82	12	3
Mr Muncherji N Banaji	500	0	0
Mr Nowroji Nasarvanji Wadia	300	0	0
Mr Manekji Nowroji Wadia	300	0	0
Mr Nowroji Maneckji Wadia	200	0	0
Mr Nasarvanji Jehangir Wadia	200	0	0
Mr F A Little	100	0	0
Dr Bhalchandra Krishna	25	0	0
Mr Govind Krishna Ranade	25	0	0
Offertory Christ Church, Byculla	82	12	3
Mr Muncherji N Banaji	250	0	0
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Moscos, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

THE "QUADRANT" SAFETY BICYCLE Ensures steering, Weldless steel tube, Hollow Forks, Adjustable saddle, Adjustable cranks, Nickeled chain, handles, cranks, bearing, hubbs, pedals, pins, and seat pillar, best bearings to all parts. Wheels 30 inch, Rs. 225.—BOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA, BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.
CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.
In prices we defy competition.
A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES & Co.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT OLD NAGPADA CROSS LANE.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1890, at 4 p.m., on the premises, a piece of vacant land, measuring about (3849) square yards, situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and bounded, on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by Bhe Kamboker Street, on the north by property of Mulla Esmail Khan Bin Abdoolkhan, and on the south by the said Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Sullamut, 2,414 tons, Captain J Webber, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,408 tons, Captain John Stewart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W F Fairweather, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Cape Colonna, 1,767 tons, Captain N A Starkey, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Netherley Hall, 2,131 tons, Captain E Dowbeggin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 4,202 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain T N Lintog, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Karachi (19th August) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo and Revd P Cosme Damiao Fernandes as cabin passenger and 65 deck.

THE steam-ship Peveril, 1,975 tons, Captain J Walters, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Huzara, 2,078 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London via Karachi with 823 cases gun powder, 31 boxes gun cotton, 13 cases rockets, 2 cases tubes and a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 19 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Col Conway Gordon, Col P A Lee, Mr Battiscombe, Mr W Monement, and Captain Lindale, 1M, and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
" Inchmario	1923	Rae	K	K. Nixon.
" Emerald	1	Lee	L	Glade & Co.
" Drachenfels	1459	Lintog	M	Do.
" Peveril	1975	Walters	P	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W & A Graham & Co
" Armela	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
" Imperatrix	2140	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S N Co
" Melpomene	1843	Wallusching	8	A H Lloyds S N Co
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead	10	B I S N Co.
" Waverly	2022	Calvert	12	K. Nixon & Co
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Drachenfels (s)	Lentig	Karachi, Aug. 19.
22	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Bussorah, Aug. 8.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London, July 19.
	Cape Colonna (s)	Starkey	Moulmein, Aug. 8.
	Netherley Hall (s)	Dowbeggin	Liverpool, July 29.
	Thibet (s)	Brown	Hongkong, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta, &c.
	Mogna (s)	Rickford	Rangoon, &c.
	Krishna (s)	Nacoda	Tuticorin, &c.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, &c.
	Sullamut (s)	Webber	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Waverley, Calvert, for Calcutta.
" Calder, Fairweather, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Drachenfels began to load yesterday for Antwerp, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
18 Ship Cuthona s ... Ditchurn ... New York, May 8.
Dundrenan s ... Palmer ... Mauritius, July 23.

DEPARTURES.
A gust 13.—Steamers Purnea and Satara and barque Franklin.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
20 Glan Macarthur s ... ... Calcutta.
Nadir s ... ... Bombay.
Sirsa s ... ... Rangoon.
Aug. DEPARTURES.
19 Diomed s ... ... London.
Khandalla s ... ... Bombay.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1934 Inchmarlo (s), Eno.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
2218 Armenia (s), Read.
FOR CHINA.
1691 Malwa (s), Nantes.
1947 Melpomene (s), Willusching.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1634 Teheran (s), Sams.
1551 Venetia (s), Gadd.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2141 Imperatrix (s), Egger.
FOR BUSSORAH.
916 Glucksburg (s), Schulty.
FOR KARACHI.
2414 Sullamut (s), Webber.
FOR CALCUTTA.
2022 Waverley (s), Calvert.

UNFIXED STEAMERS.
1739 John Bright (s), Walker.
2731 Knight Commander (s), Thomas.
2319 Nubia (s), Knox.
1975 Peveril (s),
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
I. M. S. Canning, Creagh.
I. M. S. Clive, Butterworth.
I. M. S. Dalhousie, Hewett.
I. M. S. Investigator, Haskyn.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.
* Coasting steamers and country ships not included.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Aug. 2 Thibet (s), 1671 tons, from Hongkong.
6 Cape Colonna (s), 1767 tons, from Rangoon.
6 Bisagno (s), 1474 tons, from Hongkong.
7 Sutlej (s), 2103 tons, from Hongkong.
13 City of Edinburgh (s), 2102 tons, from Clyde.
14 Peshawar (s), 2137 tons, from Brindisi.
18 Medusa (s), 1775 tons, from Hongkong.
Lingfield (s), 1473 tons, from Rangoon, &c.
Gangoo (s), 1499 tons, from Rangoon.
Winsor (s), 1798 tons, from Moulmein, &c.
Badsworth (s), 1473 tons, from Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Jones, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Dallas, Captain, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Gallie, Lieut, Ms, 7th M Inft, on leave, from Mangalore.

AUGUST 22.

Stevens, Lieut-Col, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Stevens, Lieut-Col, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Brabszon, Surgeon, Beng, I M S, on med cert, to Allahabad.
Currie, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sirur.
Boyd, Surgeon Major, Bo, I M D, on priv. leave, to England.
Gallie, Lieut, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1890.

1. The weekly monsoon drills in the Town Hall will commence on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 8-30 p.m.
2. It is requested that all official documents, &c., for the Commanding Officer or Adjutant may be sent "direct" to this office.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—6 cases writing paper, H Abdoolally; 3 packages stationery, H Abdoolally.
Henzada s—5 cases confectionery, C Allibhoy.
FROM CHARENTE.
Rohilla s—45 cases brandy, Manockjee Dadabhoy.
Oriental s—5 cases brandy, Manockjee Dadabhoy.
FROM ANTWERP.
Henzada s—6 cases glassware, S Lilladhur; 10 bales papers, M Essajee.
Canton s—135 cases windowglass, S Mamoojee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
R Rubattino s—73 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Armenia s—12 bales silk, Thakursey Gopaljee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co; 52 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 300 bales wool, Gooculdass Toolseedass; 127 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 59 bales twist waste, G Dwarkadass; 300 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 cases fans, D Chillaram.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Inchmarlo s—5,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 1,500 cwts poppyseed, F N Batlibai and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Melpomene s—75 bales twist, D Nowrojee; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 21 bales twist, The Bombay N M Co; 23 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Melpomene s—200 bales twist, K M Heeramaneck and Co; 300 bales twist, D Nowrojee; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR KOBE.
Melpomene s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curramaca and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

After remaining steady for three days at 54d. per oz. Bar Silver took an upward turn again in London yesterday, and advanced a farthing, the quotation through Reuter and private channels being 54¼d. per oz. Previous quotations, however, are given for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Extra allotments of two lakhs of Bills in Bombay and seven lakhs on Calcutta were made by the Indian Council yesterday, at 1s. 8 13-16d., or an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained at the regular biddings on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 8¼d. Consols were ¼ per cent. higher at 96⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. Reuter quotes French Rentes in London at 99¾ (presumably for 94¼); Exchange on London was a shade lower at 25·28¼.

The weekly Statement of the Bank of England discloses a further increase of two per cent. in the Bank's Reserve since the date of the previous Return, making it stand at 44 per cent of the Liabilities. The greater ease in the London Money Market was marked yesterday by the reduction of the Bank rate to 4 per cent., and is further emphasized by the advance in Consols above reported, and by a further reduction of ⅛ per cent. in the market rates of discount, making the quotation 3⅛ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

In General Produce, Linseed was firm at Tuesday's quotations for Bombay Seed both on the spot and to arrive. Rapeseed was also firm at previous arrival rates. An advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool, and of ½d. in Soft Red, at 7s. 5½d. and 7s. 1½d. ex-quay respectively is reported; but spot White Delhi was unaltered at 6s. 11½d. ex-quay. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 10s. dearer both ready and to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, the total Sale having again been only 4,000 bales inclusive of 500 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at Wednesday's reduced quotation of 6¼d. and Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. East Indian Cotton, which is called easier, was also unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands further receded 3-16 cent, say to 11⅞ cents; while Futures for September were 12 points lower at 10·71 cents; and for August they were 23 points down, at 11·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making 12,000 for the present week.

In presence of the downward movement in Cotton in Liverpool and New York, our local spinners, who are now virtually the only buyers of old stuff in this market have withdrawn altogether to-day, and not a single transaction of importance has transpired, the tone of the market being dull, and prices nominal in the absence of business.

WHEAT, in view of the higher quotations from the other side, has been taken to a moderate extent by exporters to-day in a steady market, but with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS remain quiet at previous rates, with only a very limited business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,089 bales.
Wheat	10,348 cwt.
Linseed	1,986 "
Ground Nuts	1,337 "

FREIGHTS are dull without quotable change in rates. Relets for Dunkirk, for prompt shipment, have been given to-day at 13s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet all day with few signs of life in the market; but rates have been steady at the opening quotations which are also those at which we closed. Forward Bank Demand for December delivery has been quoted at 1s. 9d.; and ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 9 5-32d.	"
Francs do.	2·23.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at higher rates, and yesterday's decline has been recovered, Fours for cash having advanced to 102⅜; for the coming settlement to 102⅜; and for the September account to 102⅝. There were sellers, however, for account, on both lines; and at closing, the rate for Money was quoted at 102 11-16. For 4½ per cents 104 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES are quiet, and the only changes in Cotton Mill scrip which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay National and Jevraz Balloo; of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen. Bombay Fire are Rs. 30 lower, at Rs. 750; Port Canning are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 390.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 24.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
St. Bartholomew Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral.) Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 419, 310 and 299.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 430, 439 and 431.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service).—Hymns 4, 165 and 254 (2).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 109, 69 and 129. Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Provisional.—Hymn 432. Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 419 and 445. Recessional 439.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m.—Rev. T. G. Charter.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. T. G. Charter.
8 p.m.—Evangelistic Service, specially soldiers and sailors invited.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Rev. T. G. Charter.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie,
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral), and Matins, by Rev. F. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 5 and 246.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 18 and 234.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPURA.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 264, 188 and 20.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 130, and 361.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 349, 44 and 18.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 135, tune 76.
Hymns 92, 197, 295, 1st tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. "Inchmarlo" in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	65	11	65	43	68	91	54	43
August 22, Friday	0	7	0	3	0	5	0	15
Total	65	18	66	46	68	96	54	58
Total of corresponding date last year	63	20	66	46	65	1	59	45
Do. in 1888	51	50	63	40	49	84	66	27

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—August 15, at Jaffna House, Kodaikanal, the wife of the late John Adamson, of Adamson, Mactaggart and Co., Negapatam, of a son.
DAILY—August 16, at Madras, the wife of Adolphus Charles Daily, Postal Department, Kotagiri, Nilgiris, of a daughter.
WILLCOCKS—August 16, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. Willcocks, D. S. O., Leinster Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—At Madura, Richard Middlecoat Arthur, the dearly beloved son of Chas. H Ballard, Engineer, the G P P Co. Ld. Adoni, aged 4 years and 10 months.
RAPER—August 17, at Rawalpindi, Lilian, the beloved wife of I C D Raper, North-Western Railway, aged 27 years.
SHELVERTON—August 11, at "the Parsonage," Hazaribaugh, of diphtheria, Denis Lancelot, the dearly loved infant son of Richard Henry and Nina Valerie Shelverton, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 5 days.
SIMPSON—August 16, at Meerut, Sarah, the loving and much-loved wife of Ridins-Master Robert Simpson, R.H.A. aged 41 years.
WILLIAMSON—August 15, at Mhow, 2nd Lieutenant W G Williamson, 19th Hussars.
WILSON—August 17, at Mongh

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

DHULIP SINGH'S PARDON.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Maharaja Dhulip Singh was urged by his family to express his repentance to the Queen.

Her Majesty extended pardon to the Maharaja conditionally that he renounced all claim to Lahore or any part of the Punjab.

Dhulip Singh remains on the Continent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[redacted]-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

[redacted] the Anglo-Portuguese Convention [redacted]shed. It concedes all the British [redacted]nyasaland and largely extends the [redacted]itish influence to the westward of [redacted]eaves the navigation of the Zambesi [redacted]ture. The Convention also secures [redacted]ain the broad belt of country con- [redacted] territory north and south of the [redacted] recognises the immense Portuguese [redacted]n Western Africa and a large exten- [redacted]ozambique territory.

[redacted]HE COLONIAL STRIKE.

[redacted]ion at Melbourne in connection with [redacted]mong the mercantile marine is becom- [redacted]

[redacted]eeting of employers was held yesterday, [redacted]t was resolved to support the ship-owners.

THE PUNJAB MAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

In future the Indian Midland Railway will carry the Punjab Mails from Bombay.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Public Works Department.—The transfer of Mr. Milne, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to Burma, is cancelled.

Mr. A. C. Crompton is permanently transferred to Burma.

Foreign Department.—Colonel Jackson, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Baroda, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 1st September; Captain Cates, officiating, in addition to his own duties.

Finance Department.—In consequence of the return of Mr. Kiernander, the following reversions have been notified:—Mr. Cooke, to Class II.; Mr. Biddulph, to Class III.; Mr. Crawley, to Class IV.; and Mr. Cowley, to Class V.

In consequence of the return of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Pudumjee, officiates in Class V., and Mr. Hydari, in Class VI.

With effect from July 28, Mr. Biddulph, officiates in Class II.; Messrs. Atkinson, and Crawley in Class III.; Mr. Pudumjee, in Class IV.; and Mr. Hydari, in Class V., of the Enrolled List.

Military Department.—Colonel Crawley, Liverpool Regiment, is appointed Assistant Adjutant, *vice* Major [redacted].

Lieutenant Cockerill, Madras, is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on probation.

Lieutenants Vanderzee, Leinster Regiment, and Ridgeway, Connaught Rangers, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, in consequence of the transfer of General Blair to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Major General Dandridge, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, and Colonel Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, on the list of Major-Generals.

Marine Department.—Mr. Hooper, First Grade, Indian Marine, officiates as Agent for Government Consignments, *vice* Captain Pryce.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant Tytler, Bengal Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Assam Government.

Mr. MacGill, Extra Assistant Commissioner, officiates as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. Frazer.

CLASS FOR BATTERY SCHOOL-MASTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

It is notified that a class for Training Battery School-masters, will assemble annually at Kirkee only from 1st October to 31st March.

THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.

The date of opening the Soldiers' Exhibition has been postponed to the 5th proximo.

Lieutenant Braid, 5th Mountain Battery, has been promoted to Captain and posted home to join the battery.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* SECUNDERABAD.

The cricket match: Poona *vs.* Secunderabad was continued to-day. Poona scored 247 runs in their first innings. Secunderabad in their second innings ran up the total to 244 and Poona to 140, with five wickets down.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

5th Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant Forestire Wilker, 5th Battery, Southern Division, to be Subaltern, 13th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Lock, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Belooch Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity, to 22nd Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Knatchbull, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, provisionally, *vice* Lieutenant Kettlewell, promoted.

The following postings have been made:—

Lieutenants Cruickshank, to 26th Field Battery; Robinson, to 10th Field Battery; De Pree, to 5th Battery, Southern Division; Tudor, to 3rd Battery, Southern Division; Livingstone and Learmouth, to 5th Battery, Western Division; Lane, to 5th Field Battery; and Biddulph, to 5th Field Battery.

Captain Somerville, Lancaster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

Sergeant Walter Dunn, Ordnance Department, has been awarded a Silver Medal for long service good conduct.

Leave has been granted to General Anderson, Commanding, Nagpur, to go to Poona from 15th August, to date of departure to England, on private affairs, on medical certificate.

Second-Lieutenant Chapman, Artillery, is granted three months' extension of leave on the recommendation of the medical board.

Captain Harkness, Artillery, to go to England, on six months' medical certificate.

North Lancashire.—Captain Daniell, to remain in England on extension of leave from 3rd August to 21st January, on medical certificate.

Royal Fusiliers.—Brevet-Colonel Barton to remain in England on extension of leave from 8th September to 10th November, on private affairs.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull; Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 8¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	99½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. ,,	89⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	54½d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,709,000, increase, £600,000; public deposits, £3,600,000, increase, £300,000; other deposits, £28,900,000, increase, £100,000; other securities, £21,400,000, decrease, £500,000; notes and gold, £14,300,000, increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej, with the China and Australian mails, left here at 11 a.m. to-day, for Bombay.

Mail steamer Massilia, from Australia, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, August 21.

10 p.m.	78·4

FRIDAY, August 22.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	77·1
6 p.m.	80·1

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 1.

In spite of the waning season, our little world—*le monde ou l'on s'ennuie*—has not been too utterly tiresome this week. Princesses marrying, lords divorcing, knights love-making—what beside could the Cockney *fin de siecle* heart desire? Nothing—though the capacity of the Cockney heart is vast in the line of gossip mongering it has its bounds—and a royal birth or funeral, a big society scandal, and a few little items of interest, such as a colliery disaster, a double murder and suicide, a fatal accident to a high dignitary of state or Church, are sufficient to keep us from week to week from expiring of *ennui*. The Royal wedding at Ischl, the presents, the trousseau, the diamonds, the furs, have been the principal topic of the week. The Austrian etiquette for the ceremony of marriage differs from ours—the groomsmen attend the bride and the bridesmaids wait on the groom. Archduke Francis Salvator was accompanied by four handmaidens—Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph; the Archduchess Maria Immaculata, sister of the bridegroom, Princess Augusta of Bavaria, daughter of Archduchess Gisela; and Duchess Emelia of Bavaria, daughter of Duke Max Emanuel. The Imperial bride was led to the altar by her husband's brother Archduke Albrecht Salvator, Archdukes Franz Ferdinand and his brother Ferdinand, the sons of Archduke Carl Ludwig (the heir-apparent) and Prince George of Bavaria, son of Archduchess Gisela. The Royal party drove to the church in couples, the route being guarded by foresters and miners instead of military, and returned in the same order except that the first carriage of course was occupied by the bride and bridegroom. The Kurhaus where the breakfast was given was transformed into a paradise of flowers and the air was fragrant with the scent of myrtle and orange flowers, which filled the vestibule and the suite of saloons leading out of the banqueting hall. It was one of the most brilliant weddings of the century. But the Archduchess Marie Valerie has a heart above display, and probably she took the least pleasure of all the company in the splendid show. "Ah! "she said when she was shown the costly wedding gifts from the bridegroom and her parents and friends, "how many poor people could have been relieved with this money."

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It is reported that New York young fashionables are very much exercised in their minds as to what they shall wear on their heads when they don their evening clothes. A tall hat with a tail coat and a low hat with a short coat is a very good axiom as far as it goes, but it does not provide for a swallow tail costume. Some young fellows are wearing rough white straw low crowned sailor hats with a black ribbon, but this is voted incongruous. Would not some little trifle in tulle with an aigrette, a simple posy of primroses, or noeuds of narrow velvet, with a wreath of forget-me-nots, meet the want of these exquisites? Or what could be more becoming than a large felt cavalier or Rembrandt felt, with a two-guinea ostrich feather drooping gracefully over the dude's left eye. Nothing could be more suitable, especially if the hair were allowed to fall in wavelets like that of a knave on a pack of cards.

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In the west of Ireland there is an institution, called the Skellig List, which is a little local census of the ladies who have let Shrovetide slip by without availing themselves of an opportunity of appropriating a husband, and who are thereby doomed to banishment to the Skellig Islands, a group of rocks, where they are supposed to do penance for the crime of remaining single. At the end of the season here, there is something of the same kind drawn up, though perhaps not quite so marked, for the list deals with the engaged, not the disengaged belles of London. But one can draw one's own conclusions, that those who are not in the Society papers columns, have merited banishment to the Cockney Skelligs—Shepperey or the Isle of Dogs—there to start a spinster colony far from the madding crowd of men. Foremost amongst those who have escaped the sentence of banishment this year is the Hon. Sybil Capell, Lady Malden's daughter who is engaged to marry Lord Brassey in the autumn. Lord Brassey is fifty-four and Miss Capell thirty-two. Prince Francis of Teck, the Duke's eldest son, is also engaged to Lady Olivia Taylour, Lady Bective's only child and heiress to the Bective estates in Westmorland, and Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is engaged to Lady Downshire, the widow of the fifth Marquis, who died in 1874. This is Sir James Fergusson's third matrimonial experiment. It is pleasant in these days of scepticism regarding the pleasures of matrimony to find a man making so favorable a protest against single blessedness. It is a pity the supply of Sir James Fergusson's is so very limited. Another man of spirit is a farmer of Kansas, who when he heard of the Ashly mine disaster in Pennsylvania, where twenty-eight miners lost their lives, wrote to the Relief Committee offering to marry any one of the widows providing that she had no more than three children, and authorizing the committee to make the selection for him. He said he was a bachelor of good habits, with a pretty farm that was paid for. The Committee laid the proposal before the twenty-five widows, and nine of them being willing to become Mrs. Morgan, their photographs were forwarded to the Kansas farmer, to make his own selection.

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It is rather unpleasant for Sir Richard Graham of Netherby to read the announcement of his wife's approaching marriage with another man. Lady Cynthia Duncombe married Sir Richard last July, and now the society papers declare that she is engaged to Sir Edgar Vincent. It is not however a case of dissolution of the bond, with Mona Cairdian advanced thought on the marriage system, it is simply a slip of the Society Chronicler. Sometimes our news is "a little too previous;" this is a little too subsequent. Sir Edgar Vincent is really engaged to Lady Helen Venetia Duncombe, sister of Lady Graham. She is twenty-six years of age and her bridegroom thirty-three. Lady Louise Beauclerk who is engaged to Mr. Gerald Loder, M.P., is the eldest daughter of the Duke of St. Albans and goddaughter of the Princess Louise, after whom she is named. Her mother the Duke's first wife was a sister of Mr. Albert Grey. The Marchioness of Lorne has just finished her statue of the Queen, at Kensington Palace, and it is said to come up quite to her other work, and to keep up her reputation as a sculptor. The site for it is close to the round pond and facing the room in which her Majesty was born.

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The Duke of Sutherland's youngest daughter Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower, has joined the ranks of women workers, and is going in for training as a nurse in one of the London Hospitals. It is said that she undertakes all the duties, even the floor-scrubbing—but this must be a mistake, nurses sweep the wards, but there are ward-maids to do the rougher tasks—scrubbing and grate cleaning, &c. Lady Clifford's daughter has also become a worker, but in a still more severe profession. She has become a postulant in the Convent of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Carlisle Place, Westminster, and wears the prim short black gown and becoming little black tulle cap, which is the uniform of the Sisters, before they assume the picturesque grey blue habit and flapping bonnet that is characteristic of this energetic band of workers. *Apropos* of women's costume, it was remarked of the strong-minded Miss Lydia Becker that she had at least one womanly characteristic: a love for old lace; and whatever form her day costume took, she did not show any manly contempt for finery in her evening gowns, evidently maintaining that the possession of rare old point was compatible with the exercise of other woman's rights. Tan shoes are passing away with the season, and the latest craze in Paris in the matter of chaussures is golden slippers with diamond buckles—not as likely to be vulgarized as the more attainable calf imitation of Russia. There is a whisper also in Paris of another innovation—the coming back of the crinoline, not in head gear, but in the original capacity of dress stand. Oh the pity of it! that women should allow themselves to be transformed into the semblance of a gigantic bloated gooseberry, in order to fill the exchequer of French men-milliners. Large hats, miracles of lightness that look as if one-breath puff would scatter them in all directions like a whats-o'clock, are still coming across the Channel. But there is such evident anxiety on the part of the milliners to sell them at once that it is suggestive of an entire change next season. When one sees a bonnet labelled "still further reduced," one may be sure that its days are numbered. And it is quite time that there should be some decided change. Since the Jubilee summer our heads have been run wild with herbage, corn, grass, poppies, cornflower, hops everything—in fact London ladies' bonnets might have been let at so much per foot for grazing.

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Messrs. Ward and Downey already speak of a cheap edition of "The Nugents of Carriconna," by Tighe Hopkins, which though only a few months published has had a wonderful success. It is the story of an Irish gentleman who, having come into a fortune takes up the idea of studying astronomy and advertises for a teacher after this style: "The Stars.—An elderly gentleman anxious to benefit his species through study of the stars, desire the assistance of a lady of sound intellectual parts, cheerful and amenable manners, good eyesight, and a reasonable knowledge of the Universe, or Heavens." Of course he gets her—he could have had her by the dozen, or the hundred, for that matter, and she turns out very charming. The imitation of Irish idioms is sometimes rather overdrawn and tiresome. Few Irish people are so utterly reckless of their "sures." They have a method in their madness of emphasising their phraseology. However the book is not vulgar and there is a good deal of fun, as well as an interesting plot running through the story which makes it well worth reading.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

"What we are doing here is to supply to the artificer and the artisan of this Presidency that education which he wants, that education which will train his hand and eye, and through his hand and his eye, also his mind, by the combination of mental and of manual training," said Lord Reay in the course of his address at the formal opening of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on the 10th of April, 1889—a brief yet comprehensive definition of technical education, of the work done at the College in conjunction with the Ripon Textile School, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Technical Mechanical Engineering Workshops. And now after it has been open for almost two years, (for work in reality began in September, 1888) the success of the venture is remarkable, not only for the large number of students who attend the institute, but for the satisfactory results of their tuition in the various branches.

INTRODUCTION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is a standing monument to our ex-Governor Lord Reay, one of whose chief aims was the introduction of technical education into the Presidency, and he has all the more reason to be proud of its success for more than one reason. Long before Lord Reay became Governor of Bombay, it was felt that the reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught at the schools, and even the higher education of the colleges, were not all that were necessary for the youth of the Presidency. It was for long a source of complaint that the schools turned out lads who were only fit for clerks, the result being that the supply of those very necessary auxiliaries was greatly in excess of the demand. The relief from technical education cannot possibly be felt for some time, nor probably will its effect be noticeable for five years at least, when, from the progress already observable of some of the students attending the Jubilee Institute they will be able to take their places as fully qualified mechanics in an engineering shop or in a cotton mill. So the people in generations to come will be able to look back and thank the energetic and thoughtful Governor of the Bombay Presidency who, during his term of office, worked so hard against countless difficulties, overcoming them all, and successfully inaugurated this most useful school. There were to be found many who, when the proposal was first made to found a college of technical education in Bombay, said the movement was premature, and that the expense would be too heavy for the students, no matter how great their numbers, to meet. That was, of course, a difficulty. A technical college was very different from an ordinary school, where the fees and Government grants were sufficient to meet the working expenses, for machinery and numerous appliances had to be found in the first place, and afterwards these and the instructors would have to be maintained at heavy cost. But Government were equal to the emergency. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was voted towards the maintenance of the institute per annum, and the Bombay Municipality followed suit by voting Rs. 80,000 towards the capital, with a further grant of Rs. 5,000 a year towards the defraying of current expenses, while the Bombay Millowners' Association, who took a great interest in the scheme, while looking no doubt, to commercial interests, contributed a liberal annual grant. These, and many other private donations, set the college going, and then students came forward in such numbers that advertisements had to be published in the newspapers saying the institute was full. Still numerous candidates demanded admission. This necessitated extra furnishings and fittings, which were procured as speedily as possible, and duplicate classes were formed. A list of applicants for admission was continued from which, from time to time, vacancies were filled.

THE WORK AT THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

So much, then by way of introduction; and now to see how far the scheme has been successful. The best way to arrive at this is to visit the institute, see the students at work, and by this means get an insight into Mr. Phythian, the Principal admirable mode of carrying out his programme. The instructors of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute do not pass their days in idleness by any means. They work early and late. Not only are they engaged with the day-students from ten o'clock in the morning till half-past four in the afternoon, but they have evening classes between the hours of seven and nine o'clock. For the day-classes the fee is Rs. 36 per annum, payable in three instalments of Rs. 12 in advance, and for the evening classes Rs. 24 per annum, also payable in three instalments. For the day-students the fee covers one technological group with its complementary science subjects and laboratory practice, while for the evening classes the fee covers the science subjects prescribed for mechanical engineering and cotton manufacture, physical laboratory practice, and lectures in cotton manufacture. As regards the qualification for admission, day-students must be above the age of fourteen years, and have passed the Fifth Standard, and produce a certificate with a true copy to this effect before admission, while evening-students must be above fourteen, and produce a certificate or pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic before admission. The stipulation requiring the students to show certificates as having passed the Fifth Standard is necessary, in that the instruction is given in the English language, there being no vernacular technical literature to teach the subjects. This, while being a difficulty to some students, is an advantage to them too, for, as Lord Reay himself pointed out, the way in which a student answers a question in a language which is not his own, will surely betray whether or not he has mastered the subject. But this stipulation, though advisable, in order to prevent unqualified candidates for admission coming forward, has hitherto been found almost unnecessary, as the list of pupils shows. Of Fifth Standard boys there are only nine; while there are 56 who have passed the Sixth Standard, and as many as 139, or more than half of students attending, who can show certificates as having passed the Seventh Standard. Over and above that there are four who have passed the University Entrance Examination, making the total number of day-students 233, 198 of whom study mechanics, and 35 cotton manufacture. The ages of most of the students are from twenty to twenty-two, although they vary from fifteen to twenty-eight, the average age over all being 20¾. The evening-students who at the beginning of the session numbered 119, have now dwindled down to 74. But this is not to be wondered at. The night-students are young men who have work to attend to during the day, and as most of those who have left are young men who reside far away from the institute, it is not very surprising that during the rains they should prefer to rest at home after their day's toil. That being so it may readily be guessed the seventy-four who do attend are very much in earnest with their work. The students are of almost every class and creed in India. Attending day classes, there are of Europeans and Eurasians, Portuguese and Christians, who are classed under one head 16, and there is only one Jew. The Mahomedans do not seem to recognise the importance of technical education. They showed little interest in the scheme to commence with, sending only five students to the institute, and now there are only three. Hindus and Parsees, however, fill the school, there being 134 students of the former race, and 79 of the latter.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

"In the first place," said Lord Reay, in his memorable and practical opening address, "we want a laboratory for technical chemistry." That has been provided. In the laboratory simultaneously with his engineering or cotton spinning classes, the beginner is grounded in the elementary conditions of, together with the investigation into the laws and phenomena of sound, light, and heat, magnetism and electricity. The name of "Physics," being generally applied to these, it is called the physical laboratory, which is divided into two departments, the student in the one studying the closely allied sciences of sound, light, and heat and in the other the equally similar sciences of magnetism and electricity. In each section the student has his own table to work upon, fitted up in a very handy fashion after Mr. Phythian's own ideas. In front of the table is a desk-drawer, which may be drawn out and in and above him within easy reach of his hand is a glass-door cupboard, whereiu he keeps all his instruments and appliances, so that while working out any experiment he has every thing at hand, and has no need to leave his stool. Two hours are spent by the student every day in the laboratory, the first hour at laboratory practice, and the second hour in the lecture hall. On entering, in the morning, the student is set an experiment. He is left alone to work it out, and draw his own inferences from it. All the while the instructors go round the laboratory, watching the students at work, taking note of their difficulties, of the means they use to overcome them, and of whatever mistakes they make. Then in the lecture-room the nature and use of the experiments are explained, and wrong inferences corrected. The lads are brought upon the platform, asked to repeat their experiments, and whatever mistakes they may have been liable to fall into, are explained to the whole class. It takes three years to go through the physical laboratory, the class being taken in conjunction either with engineering or cotton manufacture, and being equally necessary in both.

THE ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS AND FOUNDRY.

In the institute proper are the examination halls, the class-rooms, and offices. One of the most interesting rooms is the drawing-room, where there are desks provided for 120 students. The ball with the lads at work is just like the drawing-room of some large engineering workshop. There they are given designs to draw to particular scales for machinery on parts of engines, &c. The drawings finished, are taken to the pattern-making department where they are left in charge of students, who have to design them in wood. We are now in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Technical Mechanical Engineering School, through which it takes the student three years to pass. It is divided into six different departments, namely (1) pattern making, (2) foundry, (3) smithy, (4) machine tools, planing, &c., (5) turning lathes, (6) fitting and filing. The first has been already referred to; and from the pattern-room we naturally turn to the foundry, with the students at work at their moulds. Saturday is the only foundry day because there is a considerable amount of expense connected with the filling and feeding of the furnace for melting the metal. As in other foundries, the ground is all laid with sand to the depth of about eighteen or twenty inches, and in that the moulds are made by means of the patterns. The running of the metal into the moulds is a matter which requires the greatest of care; it would be only too easy for the molten metal when being dropped into the moulds to splash upon the young workmen, but although lint and oil are always kept ready in case of any such accident, they are never required. Next to the foundry is the smithy, in which there are eight anvils, two young artisans being employed at each. No handwork is required to feed the forge, the fires being blown by a powerful fan, which drives compressed air through a pipe, serving all the fires at once. Besides working the experiments set them to do, the young students will often be found here employing their time by manufacturing tools for themselves, which teaches them a good lesson in economy as well. One of the most interesting departments of all is the fourth, above referred to, where the students are instructed in all the uses of machine tools, and how to plane, &c., while in continuation of this we find them engaged doing different kinds of mechanical work on turning lathes. The students seem to like this branch of their studies, and the aptitude with which the young natives, Hindus and Parsees alike, learn how to use the various machines is spoken of most favourably by their instructors. Nothing seems to please them more than to manufacture pieces of machinery to replace parts that have become worn or damaged, and to find their work successful. The most important department of all is the fitting and filing, where the pieces moulded in the foundry are trimmed, filed, and smoothed down to the requisite size and fineness. To look at it seems a very simple matter, but in reality it is most difficult, requiring a great deal of perseverance, patience, and care. Here the students are provided with Sir Joseph Whitworth's surfacing plates and gauges, by means of which work can be tested, and measured up to the thousandth part of an inch. This is the tedious nature of the work, and the students must exercise the greatest delicacy in the handling of the tools.

THE RIPON TEXTILE SCHOOL.

In the Ripon Textile School the students are not only taught how to handle the machinery, but are made thoroughly acquainted with its various parts, and how to rectify any damage that might possibly occur in the working of a mill—to become, in fact, thoroughly practical machinemen. The way they are taught is in this manner. At present an old set of spinning machinery and looms have been secured. They have all been thrown in a litter on the floor, and the students are being set to build them up and put them in working order. They will then be required to take them all down to pieces again in order to allow another batch of students to undertake the same task. By this means they cannot fail to gain a thorough understanding of the component parts of the machinery in use in mills. The Ripon Textile School is just a complete cotton mill, fitted up with all the newest and most improved machinery. First of all, there is the *kula*—a machine for separating the cotton from the pods—the first of its kind ever introduced into India; so that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is in advance of most of the Bombay mills at present. Then there is another machine for separating the cotton from the seeds, which is the first stage in the manufacture. And now we begin to find out what a tremendous amount of labour there is in the preparation of cotton, and how many stages it has to pass through. The cotton has next to pass through a mixing machine and breaker, in order to attain a uniform blend. From that it passes to a machine that opens it up, which is the commencement of the cleaning process; and then it passes to the "beater," and thence to what is known as the "cages." These cages are round like cylinders, from the inside of which the air is exhausted. The fine dust passes from the cotton through the interstices of the cages, and is carried outside through the flue, the cotton being left outside the cages, and passed on to another machine, where it undergoes another vigorous beating, being whirled round at the rate of fifteen hundred revolutions per minute. Continuing the cleaning process, it passes to a second pair of cages, then through the calender galleries on to the lap spindle, which teases the cotton out on fine needles and rolls it out in one flat sheet of fine flakey wool. The carding, the most important of all, is the next stage, and following that the cotton is put on the "drawing" frames, which are for the purpose of doubling the "slivers," and laying the fibres perfectly parallel with one another. Then there is what is called a "slubbing" frame, through which the fibres have to pass on to the first lot of bobbins. From these they pass through several other machines on to various sets of bobbins, the threads being drawn out finer and finer in each machine until they attain the proper fineness, when it is ready for the looms, of which there are three, called the "underpick" loom, the "fast reed," and "overpick" loom. In addition to these there is a "jacquard" for weaving fancy cloths, and on this the students are taught to weave calicoes and ornamental fabrics in mixed cotton and silk. It will thus be seen that nothing is wanting in the Ripon Textile School to bring the students to a thorough state of efficiency, both as cotton spinners and competent machinemen.

THE CURRICULUM.

Returning once more to the Institute, we find a library not only of all the books required in all the various classes, but of other more comprehensive and valuable works, to which the students have access for reference when necessary, while the walls of all the class-rooms are hung with diagrams for reference in the course of lectures.

In conclusion, the student, by perseverance and attention to his work—which is by no means light, for in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the young artisan must work hard, both mentally and manually—is taught precision in the production of all mechanical details. The engineering curriculum covers steam, the steam-engine, including the lines prescribed by the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. In the Ripon Textile School, the working of the machinery in which we have attempted briefly to describe, the students are taught a series of science subjects, machine-drawing, mechanics, steam treated with special reference to cotton machinery, and also physics with laboratory practice; and it ought to be mentioned—for it may not be generally known, though it was made public when the Institute was opened—that the splendid set of machinery was the gift of Messrs. Platt Brothers of Oldham, while Messrs. J. Meredith Jones and Sons of Wrexham have recently presented to the school a set of patent self-acting splicing machines for preparing leather for roller coverings.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

Our correspondent writes:—The recent heavy showers of rain, now falling at intervals, are generally experienced at the closing of the monsoons. The rainfall to date is 29·49 inches and is not much above the average *quantum* for the past ten years. The crops—paddy especially—are in a thriving condition. The Municipality seems to be in bad odour. The sanitation of the European town is defective. In a large scattered town the duties of the Municipality should be divided into two sections—the City and the Sudder. Like all others, the native element predominates. An European Sanitary Inspector would go a great way to make the Civil Lines a healthy place. Road-side lamps are indispensable in a thickly-populated town, where the roads have avenues. At present Jubbulpore boasts of only two lamps. The Primary and Middle School Examinations closed last week. The results of the Boys' and Girls' Christ Church Schools are anxiously awaited. Preparations for the coming three days' horse-racing in November next are being made. The wealthy banker—Rajah Gokal Doss—of waterworks fame, has contributed largely towards the prizes.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the letter in your issue of this day in this matter, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw seem to think that an imputation which they properly repudiate had been made against them by our counsel on the occasion this matter was last before the Court. We, therefore, hasten to assure them that neither our counsel nor ourselves, nor our client, ever made against Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, or any member of their firm, any imputation, and that far from making any, our counsel openly stated in Court that the conduct of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw in the matter was most honourable.—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Attorneys for the Complainant.

It is an odd coincidence that the most eminent London specialist for throat diseases should have himself as his most constant and troublesome patient. Sir Morell Mackenzie has long been subject to attacks of asthma. A very serious one has (according to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) withdrawn him for some weeks from active participation in his business. He has been obliged to cancel an engagement entered into some time ago to deliver a series of lectures in the United States. It was a tempting offer—£2,000 for fifteen lectures. Sir Morell Mackenzie having, however, consulted himself, has been advised that in the delicate state of his voice after his recent attack, it would be madness for him to go forward with his engagement. He has, accordingly, abandoned his intention of visiting the United States in the autumn.

THE BOMBAY FOUR-OAR CREW FOR POONA.

(FROM OUR BOATING CORRESPONDENT.)

In spite of some falling off in the attendance of boating men, since a few months ago, when there was a great run on the boats, and in spite of a great many other difficulties, the energetic Boating Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, Mr. H. M. Steuart, has surmounted them all, and succeeded in getting together a crew to train for the Poona Regatta on Monday next. The four men for the boat, constituted as under, left for Poona on Wednesday night;

		st.	lbs.
Mr. G. E. Schofield, (bow)	...	11	1
Mr. W. A. Waller, 2	...	11	2
Mr. H. H. Deane, 3	...	12	8
Mr. H. M. Steuart, (stroke)	...	12	4
Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, (cox)	...	8	6

The crew will thus have four days' practice on the Poona water, previous to the race, and, if their form is as good as it has been during the last few days of their three weeks' training at Mahim, they should be able to give a very good account of themselves.

It is two years since Bombay has taken part in the Poona Regatta, and the crew on that occasion, the Hon. A. V. Bethell, Lieutenants Kennedy, R.A., Craster, R.E., LeM. Bray, R.A., and Captain Gordon, R.A., went up for the pleasure of entering in the race, and were not supposed to be a representative Bombay crew at all, being entirely a military one, with one exception. This year the boat is a civilian one, with the one exception of Mr. Waller, 4th Rifles, and, if the crew is not a picked one from the combined rowing talent of Bombay, it is almost a representative one, and a great deal of trouble was taken to select only from those who were known to be able to row, and were seen to practice regularly. It speaks well for the administrative capacities of the honorary secretary that a crew could be got together at all, much less to be so well knocked into shape as they are, for it was not till about the 1st of May last that the boating movement was started. Previous to that, the boats had been lying rotting at the Mazagon dock, where no one ever used them from one month's end to another; in fact they were so completely out of order that any one brave enough to go out took with him the possibility that he might never return at all. Then came a change in the Boating Honorary Secretary, Mr. Steuart replacing Captain Olivier, R. E. The change worked successfully, as a crowded meeting of boating members was held at the Gymkhana, and the Committee came forward with a generous offer of Rs. 600 for a new four-oar to be sent out from home. Meanwhile, the small fleet available was put into thorough repair, and for some time the local B. B. and C. I. Railway trains saw a considerable addition to their first-class passengers between Church Gate and Mahim. Both four-oars were in daily use, and, from those who used them a selection was gradually made with a view to next Monday's Regatta. Over a month ago the crew was practically decided, with Messrs. Waller bow, Steuart 2, Deane 3, and H. Burges stroke, and this arrangement, both as regards the distribution of weight, and the quality of the rowing, especially of "stroke," would have probably turned out even a better crew than the present one. But there seemed to be a fate against Bombay rowing, for only a very short time ago, Mr. Burges, of the 61st Gloucester Regiment, certainly the neatest oar in the boat, and a first-rate "stroke," fell sick, and not only had his place to be filled up, but the whole arrangement of the places in the boat altered. And, as for some time past the rowing men had been tailing off when men saw the four was practically decided, the filling of that one place at this eleventh hour proved more difficult than it would have been to have raised another separate crew two months before. It does require a certain amount of keenness to train for a race, as well as to take the time and trouble to travel by train ten miles to row every day, and all for the odd chances of a successful issue to the six-minutes' struggle at Poona at the end. Mr. Schofield, however, came in at "bow," and the rest moved down one place, and that order has remained unchanged.

A few days ago the new four-oar duly arrived from Eton, and, in their keenness to sample it, the crew were rash enough, on a somewhat blowy day, to have it out on trial, just as it was, open-decked. If a superstitious belief in omens had been their strong point, they might again have fairly been discouraged, as the boat filled with the water splashing in over the side, and suddenly went down "all standing," in some four feet of water and more of mud, and before they had been out half an hour. The boat, however, was none the worse, and has now been canvass-decked, and proved an excellent purchase. The "slides" are of the present regulation length, and a great improvement on the short cramped ones of the two other fours in the boat-house. The oars, too, are brand new, and, though the boat is possibly a shade light for a heavy crew, it travels remarkably well. Except at full tide, the Mahim water is so shallow that a crew would over-train very rapidly, owing to the heaviness of the boat "off-hand," but the times of the tide have been always carefully studied, even though at the cost of the crew going out in the middle of the day, as they have been doing. But, on the other hand, the Mahim training-ground has the great advantage of the crew being able to be "coached" from the bank, and this, by any one who knows the hopelessness of trying to coach "bow" when sitting as "cox," will be appreciated. It was hoped that Mr. A. V. Frere, a well-known old Henley oar, would undertake the coaching billet, but a first-rate substitute was found in Dr. F. F. MacCartie, who was one of the last Bombay crew in 1887, and whose name has figured in the Gymkhana boating records for many years past. That the crew is as good as it is, is in a great measure due to him, for he has given up much of his time daily, and has made all their interests his own, and, if a critical eye can still detect any grave faults in the boat, it is not for want of each member of it having not had his weak point already pointed out to him, and forcibly enough too.

As a crew, they are probably as strong a one, physically, as Bombay has ever turned out, and, unless they are out-paced by a much cleverer four, they will be a hard one to beat. Another fortnight's training would have put more form and style into their rowing, and would have given "bow" the chance of making up for lost time, as he only replaced Mr. Burges after the rest of the crew were half-trained. With more practice he would make a very strong oar, and, had he commenced rowing in a tub-four with fixed seats, of which we are deficient in Bombay, but which is essential to a good grounding education, he would have found his faults much easier to correct. Through swinging back too far his recovery is made the more difficult, and in bucketing forward is apt to get his oar in too late. But he has worked hard and taken his coaching well, and his enterprise in coming forward to take Mr. Burges' vacant oar at a critical time, does him great credit. Mr. Waller, as a six-foot man, might make more use of his reach, and come up well more forward than he does. But his beginning is good and his finish is better, and a shade more practice at "2" would make his time a very good one. In this last respect No. 3 is particularly accurate, and, if he would get in more "devil" at the beginning of his stroke, would make even more of his great strength than he does at present. With this, and a better finish, he would be a very fine oar. As it is he is a very powerful one, and pulls well over his weight. "Stroke" has the best finish of any in the boat and gets his hands away very rapidly, and, like the oar behind him, is strong enough now to row out double the Poona course. As "3," when Mr. Burges took "stroke," he had not that difficulty in setting the time to the boat himself which he finds now, but he can set a good 33 to the minute, and at that rate the boat is seen at its best. At 37, which has once been reached, the time is apt to get ragged, and, although the mile course at Poona is short enough, the strength behind each bar will compensate for rapidity in time.

The race is to be rowed on Monday afternoon, and the crew will enjoy the hospitality of the Western India Club, the Poona Boat Club having most generously made them their guests during their stay in Poona.

LORD HARRIS AT A

MAX O'RELL'S TABLE-TALK.

Long life to the peacemakers. They have made themselves heard in London in spite of the scornful laugh that has gone up from a large section of the press. The Peace Congress has been well attended. I was a little amused at the proposal of one war-hater at the meeting the other day, that every school-master and school-mistress should devote at least half-an-hour a day to teaching their pupils something about the good qualities of different peoples and of their glorious deeds in time of peace. Would it not be advisable first to take away the history books which are still teaching the rising generation that war is glorious—when their country is on the winning side—and that surrounding nations are for the most part cowards and traitors. With the exception of "Green's History of the English People," is there an English history used in schools which might not be appropriately named "History of England's Wars?"

A few years ago a French savant, professor at the Sorbonne, produced a wholesome novelty in the way of school books. He collected all the splendid deeds of brilliant heroism, and set them forth in his little volume, devoting also a good space to a faithful picture of war as it really is, and of the devastation and misery it has always brought in its train. But, before a book is adopted in French schools, it must receive the sanction of the Minister of Public Instruction, so this one was duly submitted to his scrutiny. He examined it, and this was his remark upon it: "The work is an excellent one, and we will certainly put it into use in schools, when the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France." This reply is pretty typical of almost all Europe still. When we have got what we want we will be so good! "I only want Trieste," says Italy: "When I have Constantinople," says Russia, "When there is nothing more for me to lay hands on," says John Bull.

If our priests and professors liked, they could so permeate Europe with true Christianity that there would soon be no more danger of any European wars. The gospel of peace has been preached here for nearly two thousand years, it is true, and we all believe in a theoretical kind of way that when our enemy smites us on one cheek, we should rather offer him the other than smite back again, but unfortunately the same Church that has read us these lessons has never lifted her voice in condemnation of battle and bloodshed, but has often blessed swords and prayed to an avenging God to give the victory to her children. Our preachers and teachers might if they would get Europe ripe for a general disarmament in about twenty years. I daresay; but so long as there are Kurds, Tartars, Soudanese, and creatures who will listen to no voice but the voice of the cannon, I cannot see how this project of settling disputes of all nations by arbitration can be anything but a dream, a very beautiful one, but still a dream. Will Egypt disarm, and when the Mahdi advances with his hordes of fanatic dervishes, propose arbitration? Who believes such a thing feasible? No, I am afraid that until the last trump sounds we shall look in vain for universal love and peace. Ah! if the world were to give signs of sudden collapse to-morrow, then we might chance to see a collapse of quarrelling too. Enmities and jealousies would come to an end, every one would forgive and forget, and would throw themselves into every one else's arms in brotherly embrace.

"But, why stop warfare? War is a blessing in disguise," say certain people, who are fond of calling peace congresses grandmotherly gathering; "it kills some of the superfluous population." Yes, but warfare does that, it always seems to me that the able-bodied men who compose our standing armies are scarcely the portion of the population that can be well dispensed with. All must admit that the question of over-population is a serious one, but I should be for employing science to weed out the useless, and worse than useless, members of it, rather than employ it to invent for machinery reaping down by the thousand men who might be bread-winners. There are no more eloquent pleaders in the cause of peace and arbitration than the destruction-dealing instruments that science has made for modern warfare, and this fact should cheer those who have that cause at heart. The superfluous population composed of the morally and physically diseased, the drunkard and the brute, is immense, and offers overgrowing dangers to nations.

I remember hearing, when I was in America, of a society calling itself the "Harmony Society," and composed of doctors and competent judges, who examined, free of charge, any persons who were contemplating matrimony and wished to know whether they were fit for that holy estate—that is to say, sound and healthy in mind and body. I never came across a member of this excellent association, but that is not sufficient reason for doubting its existence. In my opinion, such a set of counsellors ought to exist in every civilised country, and, furthermore, it should be made a punishable offence for people suffering from an inherited disease to marry. There is no sadder sight than that of a helpless innocent child foredoomed to a life of pain and misery because of an inherited bodily disease, unless it be that of a hitherto promising young man or woman utterly blighted as the poison of alcohol or insanity in the blood begins its deadly work.

Do you think that natural selection should fail to eliminate the unfit, but seeing that to a certain extent it does fail, could we not help it a little? We teach a great many sciences in our schools—how would it be to try one more, and teach the young something of physiognomy and phrenology? In the board schools, you may see girls out at elbows flourishing a pencil and learning drawing, forsooth! I do not say that in every case drawing may be utterly useless, though I could only help smiling when an inspector of schools said to me—"Oh! it will help them to lay a table neatly by-and-by." Probably not one forth of those girls will ever learn to lay a decent table, but almost every one of them will marry, and I suggest that a study of physiognomy might help her to choose a good husband. The villain, as Mr Jerome tells us in his charming book, "Stage Land," is easily distinguishable on the stage. You know him directly, for he always comes on wearing a high hat and smoking a cigarette. But off the stage he is by no means so obliging, and declines to warn us against him by going about labelled. He may go so far as to wear his high hat, but hundreds of good men do the same. Get him to take it off, and then show the girl whom he has marked for his prey the lines of his head, and tell her what they mean, taken in conjunction with his obliquely set eyes and sensual mouth. You may perhaps spare her a life of misery and the chance of being the mother of future villains.

Physiognomy and phrenology may not tell us quite as much as some of their ardent students claim that they do, but in combination with other sciences, they teach us that most of our criminals have been born with criminal instincts, which were bound to wreck their lives and make them a curse to society. Our useless and criminal population are more to be pitied than hated, for their plague spots have been transmitted to them by their parents, and it becomes a serious question whether it is not the duty of the State to interfere and prevent people from perpetuating their species. They are as fit subjects for hospital as any cancer patient, and it would pay society to build for them and keep them in hospitals where they could have no intercourse with the opposite sex. There would soon be fewer prisons and asylums required. There are plenty of people who strongly believe that society has no right to punish crime, but all admit that it has a perfect right to protect itself from the criminal. Some of us go further and say that it has a right to protect itself against unborn criminals and moral and physical cripples, who, under the present state of the laws, are adding yearly a larger and more frightful sum to the misery of the world. There is such a thing as false humanitarianism.

People who read the French newspapers must have been struck by the number of acquittals given by French juries in cases of murder or manslaughter committed under the influence of jealous love; but few know the explanation, which is this: the French law makes a serious distinction between premeditated crime and crime which is done in a moment of blind passion; yet the lightest sentence that it allows a judge to pass on even a person whose provocation has been over so tremendous, is one of from five to ten years' penal servitude. And so juries, rather than send to the felon's prison for such a term a man or woman who has always borne a good character, but who, maddened by passion, kills or tries to kill the faithless one, bring in a verdict of not guilty. But we shall soon bear less of these acquittals. M. Beranger has framed an excellent bill, which is pretty certain to pass, for its clauses are all excellent. He proposes that extreme leniency should be shown to first offenders, and a corresponding rigour to old gaol birds. As soon as the Beranger Bill becomes law, juries will be able to make the punishment fit the crime much better than at present. They will have three forms of unfavourable verdict at command; Guilty; guilty, but with extenuating circumstances; and guilty with very extenuating circumstances.

EVERY SCHOOLBOY HIS OWN MASTER.

Dr. Leon Kellner of Vienna, who is writing the first History of English Syntax—for the new edition of Dr. Morris' Grammar, which he is also revising and bringing up to date—wants to introduce to Headmasters of good English schools his plan for exchange-letters between the boys of the upper forms of German and English schools. He finds that his pupils in Vienna, though they can translate English books, can't write idiomatic conversational English, and have never seen an English boy's letter. He doesn't doubt that English boys are in like condition as to German. And so, with the warm approval of the Minister of Education in Vienna, Dr. Kellner proposes that the Austrian Education-office shall put any English Headmaster applying to it, in communication with a good Viennese or other Austrian school; that the English boys shall write German letters—about their holidays, their games, their work, or whatever they like—to the Austrian boys assigned to them, who will then return these letters with all mistakes corrected, together with a German boy's letter in English which the English boy shall then correct to his heart's content, and send back with a second German letter to be corrected in its turn in Austria. The mistakes in the exchanged letters will evidently be rare fun to the respective receivers, and give some boy Barker a fine opportunity for articles on "English as she is wrote." Girls' schools may well join in the friendly exchange of letters and mirth too with Austrian girls' schools; and we doubt not that many pleasant acquaintanceships and much mutual improvement may spring out of these letters. At any rate, Dr. Leon Kellner hopes to get a trial made of his plan. He is at 7 Woburn Place, W. C., with his wife, till the end of August, and will be daily at work in the British Museum. He will be glad to receive communications from any Head-masters or Mistresses who wish to improve their pupils in German correspondence on his scheme. We should perhaps add that Dr. Kellner has written an excellent treatise on Caxton's Syntax in his edition of Lord Spencer's unique copy of Caxton's *Blanchardyn and Eglantine* (from the French) for the Early English Text Society last year.

THE SULTAN'S CONCESSION TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Sofia on July 21, says:—The adherents of M. Stambouloff are jubilant. When it was first announced that the Sultan had granted in principle the demand of the Bulgarian Government with regard to the ecclesiastical organization in Macedonia, there was some doubt as to the time and manner in which the Bulgarian Archbishops would be appointed, and there were not wanting pessimists who maintained that the Porte would find means of nullifying, or at least substantially diminishing, the concession which had been made "in principle." To-day, however, the Bulgarian Ministers declare that they are quite satisfied and orders have been already given to the National Bank to pay at once the overdue instalment of the East Roumelian tribute. One or two leading members of the Opposition, whom I have consulted on the subject, are of opinion that a diplomatic success of this kind will not very greatly strengthen M. Stambouloff's position because the uneducated masses in the Principality know little or nothing of the condition of their fellow-countrymen in Macedonia; but these gentlemen admit that a favourable impression will be made on the educated classes. The truth is that M. Stambouloff can now reply triumphantly to one of the most formidable arguments of his antagonists. That argument went to prove that, so long as Russia maintained a hostile attitude, Bulgaria would be regarded as an international outcast, whose voice must necessarily be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. This contention is now practically refuted, M. Stambouloff has made himself the spokesman of the legitimate sympathies of the Bulgarians of the Principality for their fellow-countrymen in the provinces under Turkish rule, and his words have not only been listened to with due consideration, but have had the desired result. So far, therefore, as his relations with the Porte are concerned, it may be assumed that the Russian influence is not powerful enough to paralyze completely all his efforts. But what about his relations with the other Powers? Have they not been injuriously affected by a *demarche* described by the Russophil organs as an act of audacity which would be unpardonable if it were not ridiculous? Not at all. On the contrary, M. Stambouloff's representations in favour of the Bulgarians of Macedonia were supported by England, Austria, Italy, and Germany. It is reported, indeed, that Germany kept well in the background, on the plea of not being directly interested in the affairs of South-Eastern Europe—a plea with which the readers of recent Blue books are very familiar; but the fact that her name appears on the list of supporters, whilst the name of Russia is conspicuous by its absence, is worthy of notice. So long as Prince Bismarck directed the foreign policy of the Empire the Cabinet of St. Petersburg could, in all matters connected with the Eastern question in which the great interests were at stake, always count on the diplomatic support of the Cabinet of Berlin; but now the German Ambassador in Constantinople has acted in a way that must have been very disagreeable to his Russian colleague—all the more disagreeable, inasmuch as M. de Nelidoff, in consequence of the previous policy and action of his Government in favour of the Bulgarians, was precluded from openly opposing the Bulgarian claims, and consequently *Faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu*. Does this indicate a new departure in German policy, due to the personal influence of the young Emperor? It is too soon to give a positive answer to this question; but meanwhile the incident must be a source of legitimate satisfaction to M. Stambouloff, for it shows that in future Germany may possibly lend a helping hand to Bulgaria without having previously obtained the approbation of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. On the whole, therefore, the international *status* of the *de facto* Bulgarian Government has been improved rather than prejudiced by its recent diplomatic action.

In order, however, to realize fully the importance of the incident, we must consider what the consequences would have been if the Porte had, in accordance with the predictions of some competent authorities, refused to make the concessions demanded. In that case M. Stambouloff would have had to choose between meekly accepting a rebuff and entering on a very adventurous policy. Those who know him best are convinced that he would have chosen the latter alternative and that he would not have stopped short of a declaration of independence, notwithstanding the efforts which his prudent friends and advisers would probably have made to restrain him. Such a step would certainly have produced very serious complications, the possible consequence of which no one could foresee, and the recognition of this danger has perhaps strengthened the disinclination of the Russian Government to adopt an attitude of open hostility to the Bulgarian people, though continuing to frown on the present Government of the Principality. An *enfant terrible* often gets his own way when a well-behaved child is restrained and scolded. Fortunately for the tranquillity of European diplomacy, the Bulgarian *enfant terrible* intends to behave well for some time to come. Now that the concessions with regard to Macedonia have been obtained the other questions touched on in the Note are to be dropped for the moment, and M. Stambouloff will doubtless renew his efforts to establish an *entente cordiale* with the Porte, in the hope that the Sultan may sooner or later be induced to take some step towards legalizing Prince Ferdinand's position.

While thus fully recognizing that a diplomatic success has been obtained, we must be careful not to exaggerate the importance of the incident. Though it shows that the present Bulgarian Government is not, in its international relations, completely paralyzed by the hostility of Russia, it leaves the question of the official recognition of the Prince, which was ostensibly the main subject of the Note, in precisely the same position as it was before, and until this question is solved the country cannot be looked upon as in a normal condition. The Note distinctly states that owing to the uncertainty of the future, trade and industry have suffered, the material development of the country has received an unfortunate check, and discontent has increased, while political agitators, paid by the enemies of Bulgarian independence, have made capital out of the difficult situation created for the Princely Government from an international point of view, and have induced weak-minded persons to organize plots which, would, if they had been successful, have caused the ruin of the Principality. To this the writer of the Note might have added that the necessity of combating these conspiracies and revolutionary propaganda has led to the introduction of exceptional measures, which are neither consistent with ordinary good government nor conducive to the public welfare. These numerous difficulties and dangers are evidently not removed or sensibly diminished by the concessions obtained for the Bulgarians of Macedonia. Nor can we regard even the Macedonian ecclesiastical question itself as solved by the Sultan's Irade. The dioceses for which bishops are to be appointed do not comprehend the whole region in which the Bulgarians claim to have bishops of their own nationality; and the Firman of 1870, in virtue of which the present appointments are being made, provides that in other districts where two-thirds of the Greek Orthodox population desire to be placed under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bulgarian Exarchate, their demand to that effect shall be admitted. M Stambouloff may, perhaps, consider that he has done enough for his Macedonian fellow countrymen, but he cannot imagine that any material advance has been made towards realizing the part of his programme which relates to the international *status* of the Principality. We must, therefore, expect that, though he may rest on his oars for a time, he will sooner or later again call the attention of the Porte and of Europe to the difficult situation in which Bulgaria has been placed by the systematic aggressive hostility of Russia. It would have been well for Bulgaria and for the peace of Europe if the congress of Berlin had paid more attention to the representations of Lord Salisbury, when his lordship pointed out the danger of making the selection of a Prince dependent on the unanimous assent of all the Great Powers.

INSULTING SARAH BERNHARDT.

A Paris correspondent writes:—Madame Sarah Bernhardt, were she so disposed, could publish a highly interesting volume about the strange and stirring adventures which she has had while making starry tours in the provinces and abroad. Her latest experience of this kind was in the town of Angers, which sends its bishop to represent it in Parliament. According to a report in a newspaper published in that clerical centre, the gifted actress and her colleagues were preparing to leave the local Grand Hotel, when they were grossly insulted by a choleric man, who called them "prostitutes." This reprehensible observation was caused by reason of the attention paid by a hotel porter to the extensive luggage of the theatrical company the onward progress of the irate person who was also going by train being thus delayed. M. Garnier, who was accompanying Madame Bernhardt, overheard the epithet applied to the troupe, immediately chastised him who uttered it. Then there was a struggle between the two, Madame Bernhardt left the vehicle in which she was seated and endeavoured to interfere, but she was knocked down. The angry vituperator of the members of the dramatic profession after having freed himself from M. Garnier's grasp went about looking for witnesses to testify that he had been struck first, but he found none. In the meantime the policeman put Madame Bernhardt safely in her cab, and sent her to the station, where she was rejoined by M. Garnier. The great tragedienne was thus enabled to get away safely with her company to Marseilles, where she is announced to appear to-night.

A NEW SMUGGLING DODGE DISCOVERED.

Many and varied are the methods to which smugglers resort to escape paying duty on certain goods, and the latest effort in this direction was revealed at Leith recently. While the steamer North Star, which had arrived from Bremerhaven, was being "rummaged" in the Victoria Dock on Friday afternoon, one of the Customs officers, Allan Macpherson, in the course of examining a lifeboat, was struck with the appearance of one of the lifebelts inside the boat. Part of the belt seemed to have been quite recently painted, and a closer examination showed that the stitching of the cloth below the paint did not correspond with that in the other parts. Such an article is generally considered free from the interference of the smuggler, but the suspicions of the officer led him to cut open the part which had attracted his attention. On doing so a large quantity of cavendish tobacco, afterwards found to weigh 17 lb., was discovered neatly packed into the belt, the cork stuffing having been removed to make more room. The mate, being apprised of the "find," summoned all hands on deck, and having explained what had occurred, threatened to stop every man's pay unless the would-be smuggler at once revealed himself. On this Thomas Donaldson, one of the seamen, stepped forward and admitted being guilty of the act. He adhered to this admission at a Justice of Peace Court on Saturday, and was fined £5, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

THE PLAN OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Although the actual naval manœuvres of the year will not begin for a few days, wrote the *St. James's Gazette* of July 30, the various fleets have assembled, and are now going through a preliminary cruise with gunnery practice; and, all the general arrangements for the future having been definitely settled, the moment seems to be a suitable one for describing first the nature of the forces which will be arrayed on each side, and secondly the objects which each squadron will have in view during the operations.

Once more England and Ireland are pitted one against the other. Ireland has an imaginary fortified naval base at Berehaven in Bantry Bay; but, in addition to this, she has a subsidiary base, which she may be supposed to have seized by a *coup de main* at Alderney, in the Channel Islands; and, under Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, she has a fleet which to the English fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, bears about, the same proportionate strength as the actual fleet of France bears to the actual fleet of her Majesty. England has her bases at Plymouth, at Portland, and in the Downs; and at either of these places her squadron may run into shelter and may coal in peace. Next week the ships which are now putting to sea will proceed to their allotted bases and will fill up with coal. This operation having been completed, the Admiralty will signal to the respective Admirals-in-Chief that hostilities are imminent; and thereupon it will be permissible for each side to send out its fast cruisers that they may observe whatever may be visible of the movements of the enemy. A few hours later the signal "War Declared" will be made. Upon this it will be open for Sir Michael Culme-Seymour to put to sea in force; and twenty-four hours later Sir George Tryon will also be free to sail—not with the object of acting on the defensive, but to seek his foe and, should he find him, to fight him and drive him back to his bases. In this respect the Naval Manœuvres of 1890 will chiefly differ from all those which have gone before. The English commander is not asked this year to blockade the enemy or to protect the English coasts against casual attacks by cruisers and fast flotillas of predatory battle-ships. All that sort of thing has been given up. We have learned that it is almost impossible to enforce a thoroughly efficient blockade in these days of ships that can steam eighteen or twenty knots an hour; and we have realized the fact that, if an active enemy should desire to pitch a shell or two into the open village of Peddlington-by-the-Sea, we cannot be sure—no matter how large our navy may be—of being able to prevent him. These lessons have been taught us by the manœuvres of the last three years. This year the question to be solved is: Supposing an active and powerful enemy to be desirous of establishing himself across one of our principal trade-routes, not very far distant from his base, can we (*a*) prevent him from doing so; and should he do so, can we (*b*) destroy him or drive him away within a reasonable time? Concerning the importance of these problems no one who thinks about the matter for a moment can entertain a doubt. As a nation we depend for our weekly, if not our daily, existence upon supplies that come to us across the sea from abroad. With an enemy astride of one of our main trade routes for a day, we should probably be very little inconvenienced. We should merely lose, perhaps, a dozen valuable cargoes. But with an enemy astride of one of our main trade routes for a fortnight, the condition of affairs at home would rapidly assume a very serious complexion. The beginning of something like a famine would loom up within measurable distance. This year, then, we are to learn for the first time, what are the dangers of such a contingency. Can we guard our trade-routes near home, and can we, if they be seized, promptly clear them again and re-establish communications? These are the subjects of the trial.

For the purposes of the experiment an imaginary trade-route has been placed upon the chart. It runs up from the South Atlantic in a north-easterly direction, narrows in the latitude of Cape Ushant, strikes the Land's End, and there splits, one branch sweeping up into the Irish and Bristol Channels, and the other skirting the south coast of England as far as the Straits of Dover. South-eastward, the route extends indefinitely; but, at a certain distance from the enemy's base at Berehaven, it is, of course, safe from hostile attack, owing to the limited coal-carrying capacity and absent sail-power of modern war-ships. Seymour, therefore, can only hope to seize the route at a point, say, within fifteen or eighteen hundred miles from the south of Ireland; and even that radius of action may be regarded as an extreme and improbable one. We shall see what he will be able to effect. He is a most able officer, and he may establish himself for a day on the coveted track, but may then be driven off or annihilated. Should that be the issue, so much the better for us. He may, on the other hand, be so clever as to maintain himself on the route for several days or for a week. Tryon may, in the worst event, be unable to discover him before the day prescribed for the conclusion of hostilities; and in that case it will be necessary for us to admit that, in spite of the New Defence Act, our fleet in 1890 will still be too small for its work. But, for the present, we may hope for a better result. Admiral Tryon has often shown himself to be an officer of quite extraordinary resource; and if it should, after all, turn out that he cannot efficiently defend us with such force as he has, it will be our duty to put the blame upon our own shoulders and not upon his. The best workman cannot make silk purses out of sows ears.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Pursuing his researches into the state of the population in France, M. Lagneau, at the last meeting of the Academie des Sciences, stated that the number of marriages is decreasing and that the proportion now is not more than 7 in 1,000, while the average age of those marrying is 30 for men and 25 for women. People residing in towns marry later than those in the country, while out of 1,000 men over 20 there are only 570 married in Paris and 609 for the whole of France. Births also continue to decrease, there being last year only 1 to every 42 inhabitants, while in the large towns the births are proportionately fewer than in the country; out of 100 married women between the ages of 15 and 45 there are annually only 19 births, while the number of illegitimate children born, which is as much as 28 per cent. of the whole in the large cities is also decreasing. M. Lagneau attributes this voluntary limitation of offspring to the desire of the parents to make ample provision for the children which they do have. With regard to mortality, the average number of deaths has increased from 19 to 22 per 1,000 within the last few years, the mortality among young children being nearly 17 per cent. The wars of the last 30 or 40 years have also had a great effect upon the mortality, 95,615 men having perished in the Crimea, while the war with Germany and the Communist insurrection entailed a loss of nearly 400,000, and cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and consumption have killed off so many thousands in the colonial stations. The excess of births over deaths is little more than 1 in 1,000 as against 13·7 per 1,000 in England, 10 per 1,000 in Germany, and 12·9 per 1,000 in Russia. This slow rate of increase compared to that of the other great nations would, in the course of half a century, place France in a very disadvantageous position, and M Lagneau intends to indicate at the next meeting what he considers may be done to accelerate the progress.

A NEW EXPEDITION FOR THE NORTH POLE.

The Norwegian Storthing have voted the sum of 200,000 kroner for a fresh expedition to the North Pole, which will be under the direction of Dr. F. Nansen, and will proceed on entirely new lines. It may be remembered that in June 1884, exactly three years after the *Jeannette* sank, there were found near Julianshaab, in Greenland, several articles which had belonged to the *Jeannette* and been abandoned at the time of its wreck by the crew, and which had been carried to the coast of Greenland, from the opposite side of the Polar Sea, on a piece of ice. However, those objects reached Julianshaab, they could not have come in a eastern direction, through Smith's Sound, for the only current which reaches Julianshaab is that from the eastern coast of Greenland, *via* Cape Farewell and the north. Nor is there much probability that they were borne in a western direction from the place where the *Jeannette* sank, for all the currents round Novoe Zembla, Frans-Joseph-land, and Spitzbergen are known and it seems impossible for the ice bearing the relics of the unfortunate *Jeannette* to have traversed the intervening distance in the space of three years, even if it were possible at all. There remains only the alternative that there is a comparatively short and direct route across the Artic Ocean by way of the North Pole, and that nature herself had supplied a means of communication, however uncertain, across it. Increased significance to the discovery of the *Jeannette* relics in 1884 was given by the identification in 1886 of bows found on the coast of Greenland as those used by the Eskimos in the vicinity of Behring Straits, at Port Clarence, Norton Sound, and the mouth of the Jukon river. M. Nasen's expedition will, therefore, try a direct route across the apex of the Artic Ocean. A specially constructed boat of 170 tons will be built, and provisions and fuel taken for five years although it is hoped that two will suffice. The expedition will consist of ten or twelve men, and M. Nansen proposes to leave Norway in February 1892.

GAMBLING ON ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

In the *North American Review*, Captain William Kennedy, late commander of the White Star steamship *Germanic*, contributes a bit of his personal experiences of "gambling on Atlantic steamers." Captain Kennedy states that during the summer season—from May to November—these steamers are the resort of scores of professional gamblers who especially infest the smoking-room, banishing quiet and decency therefrom, and polluting the whole atmosphere with their obscene language and objectionable ways. But it is not only by professional blacklegs that gambling is carried on on shipboard. A common form of gambling among respectable passengers is to bet on the mileage the ship makes in twenty-four hours, and the excitement that accompanies it is intense. Upon being questioned by passengers as to why he permitted a practice to which he was known to be opposed, the only reply he could give was that he had no authority from the company to interfere. In answer to the question, Why do the companies sanction it? he gives a simple answer. All Atlantic steamships are furnished with a supply of wines and liquors. Those who gamble generally drink—some of them largely. To abolish gambling on board would, therefore, tend to reduce the profits very appreciably. Thus, for the sake of increasing their revenues, reputable commercial companies sanction and encourage a practice which is demoralizing and immoral, the companion of other and worse evils, and all calculated to do infinite harm to society.

THE SMART WOMAN.

A great deal, observes the *World*, has been written lately about woman, her position in the world, and the difference between that which she now holds and that which she held a century ago, yet little has been said as to the new feminine type which has been developed by contemporary society. The smart woman is, however, one of the most important factors which sway the social sphere; and as amazons in times past claimed their place and kept their names in history, so should the smart woman of to-day have her distinctive features noted, that some slight portrait of herself, and of the powers and prerogatives she wields, may be handed down to future generations, enabling them to understand in what measure and by what right she reigned. The quality of smartness is difficult to define, for its essence is very variously distilled. Some smart women are of high rank and great wealth; others are found in the ball-room nor riches are yet undeniably, even supremely, smart. The women who belong to this freemasonry are easily recognised the moment they enter a room. Their clothes are perfectly put on, and look as if their wearers had been poured into them; while their hats and bonnets, instead of looking like the models of mere milliners, appear the creations of a genius who has known exactly what flowers or feathers are fitted to the face they frame.

The smart woman is always tidy, and her hair, whatever the fashion of the hour may be, is *in* it, yet not of it, for there is always a certain *cachet* about the smart woman's coiffure which is never produced by a Court coiffeur. The truth is that the smart woman has an individuality of her own, and it is this which gives her social sway to which, on other grounds, her pretensions are often somewhat scanty; generally, too, she is superbly self-confident. She is almost always goodlooking, and thoroughly aware of that fact, and also of such further details as the perfection of her dress, both in cut and fashion, and the fascination of her conversation. As she enters a room, dispensing greetings, ranging from bows and smiling glances to the regulation hand-shake, the smart woman feels that she is one of the most important people there, be the rest who they may; and whether she stands in a crowd chatting to a select coterie, or sits *en petit comite*, discoursing to her intimates, her talk is framed by the knowledge that it will be listened to, and that fragments of it will be doubtless be remembered and quoted. When vegetating in the country the pretty patronage with which some smart woman makes her *entree* is both interesting and amusing. The air of amiability which seems to say, "How dull you are, you poor dear folk! Cheer up; I have come to amuse you for a bit," is very nice; and the way in which she establishes herself in some comfortable chair, with her feet well out in front of her, and of course crossed, is decidedly distinctive. It is obvious that, unlike the unfortunate Irishman who had to play cricket in a frock-coat because he had "no confidence in his shirt," the smart woman is very sure of her shoes. Undoubtedly, to be *bien chaussee bien gantee* is a great matter, but to know it is a greater, as those doubting damsels can bear witness who enter a ballroom filled with trepidation concerning the fit of their gloves, and the possibilities of some sudden split, or who climb to the roof of a coach enduring agonies of mind as to the effect produced by their boots, &c, in the eyes and minds of those below. But the smart woman such pangs are unknown: she is, indeed, "serene in a fortnight," for every detail of her dress is always what it ought to be. And not in dress only does her discretion show itself. The smart woman never goes to the wrong—*i.e.* the unsmart—places; and if she cannot always go to the right ones, she stays at home. No woman who cannot exercise this self-denial can claim the *cachet* of smartness; for to be seen at the wrong places, or to go to the right ones, such as Ascot, in the wrong way, sets that fatal stamp, "middle class," upon her career, and crushes it, however promising. To be *in* the fashion is nothing. To *be* the fashion is the thing; and the woman who contrives to go to the right houses, to accentuate her presence there sufficiently for it to act as a passport to "fresh woods and pastures new," and who, by judicious selection of her acquaintances, has made it the fashion to be seen walking with her in the Park, to take her to operas, theatres, &c., has constituted herself a smart woman *sans redire*.

The type is one which finds no parallel among the great ladies and the reigning beauties of a former age; and now there are so few great ladies, while beauties come and beauties go, but the smart woman flows on for ever. Often she has a taste for clever and out-of-the-way people, and, when she has means to entertain her friends, shows some skill in the mingling of wit and wisdom—an art to which the ordinary hostess is wholly a stranger. The smart woman often reads a good deal and rather widely—a fact for which only those who know her intimately give her credit; and she is more often a pleasant person, ready to do her friends a good turn whenever she can, than the world is at all ready to believe. Of course there are many rude smart women, who affect to forget people's names and identities, only recognising those whom they deem sufficiently smart to add to their own glory. Occasionally, through not catching a name when an introduction is murmured, or some such accident, they drop an acquaintance which they are not afterwards, when its value is discovered, allowed to pick up again. But this is a judgment which overtakes them too rarely, for this type of woman is an abomination and wholly useless in society, where discrimination and tact are so much needed—qualities which will win the day in the end; for only she who possesses them will ever be crowned queen of "the day of smart women."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The following anecdote gives an interesting insight into the prejudices common among certain people in America in connection with the Sunday question many years ago. The story is told as follows in the *Universal Magazine* (1800):—"Some years ago a commander of one of his Majesty's ships of war, stationed at Boston, America, had orders to cruise from time to time, in order to protect our trade and distress the enemy. It happened unluckily that he returned from one of his cruises on a Sunday, and as he had left his lady at Boston, the moment she heard of the ship's arrival she hastened down to the water's side in order to receive him. The captain, on landing, embraced her with tenderness and affection. This, as there were many spectators by, gave great offence, and was considered as an act of indecency and a flagrant profanation of the Sabbath. The next day, therefore, he was summoned before the magistrate, who with many severe rebukes and pious exhortations, ordered him to be publicly whipped. The captain stifled his indignation and resentment as much as possible, and as the punishment, from the frequency of it, was not attended with any great degree of ignominy or disgrace, he mixed with the best company, was well received by them, and they were apparently good friends. At length his time at the station expired, and he was recalled. He went, therefore, with seeming concern to take leave of his worthy friends, and that they might spend one happy day together before their final separation, he invited the principal magistrates and select men to dine with him on board his ship upon the day of his departure. They accepted the invitation, and nothing could be more joyous and convival than the entertainment which he gave them. At length the fatal moment arrived that was to separate them; the anchor was apeak, the sails were unfurled, and nothing more was wanting but the signal to get under way. The captain, after taking an affectionate leave of his worthy friends, accompanied them upon deck, where the boatswain and crew were in readiness to receive them. He there thanked them afresh for the civilities they had shown him, of which he said he should retain an eternal remembrance, and to which he wished it had been in his power to have made a more adequate return. One point of civility only remained to be adjusted between them, which as it was in his power, so he meant most justly to recompense them. He then reminded them of what had passed, and ordering the crew to pinion them, had them brought one by one to the gangway, where the boatswain, with a cat-o'-nine-tails, laid on the back of each forty stripes save one. They were then, amid the shouts and acclamations of the crew, shoved into their boats, and the captain immediately getting under way, they sailed for England."

British capital embarked in Argentine ventures may be estimated at 200 millions. In the worst event practically possible, the land remaining in any case, while railways cannot well be annihilated, the loss might reach half that sum. Argentine sterling Government and provincial loans amount to 43,620,000l. nominal, the present market value of the bonds being about 35 millions. Cedulas are also held here to the nominal value of probably over 100 million dollars, valued at about seven millions sterling. Argentine railway shares and bonds, here quoted, reach nearly 50 millions nominal, the market value being 55 to 60 millions. Adding 15 to 20 millions for Buenos Ayres port, drainage, and other miscellaneous Argentine undertakings, and the securities held by trusts and not already taken into account, we get a total British investment known to the London Stock Exchange, of upwards of 100 millions, at present prices. English capitalists are also interested in private land transactions, while merchants and others are creditors of Argentine importers. The depreciation of the past few weeks has knocked fully ten millions off the value of British investments in Argentine, without counting Uruguay.

The International Sleeping Car Company (writes a correspondent) is arranging for an excursion to the principal towns in Central Asia situated on the Transcaspian Railway, the start from Paris being fixed to take place on Sunday, the 24th of August. Travellers will leave by the Orient express that evening for Constantinople, where they will arrive on Wednesday, the 27th, and spend a week. Batoum will be reached on the 7th of September, and after spending a few hours at Tiflis and Baku, they will arrive at Ouzoun-Ada on the 16th, the next three weeks being spent in visiting Merv, Bokhara, Samarcand, Tashkend, and other places in the region traversed by General Annenkoff's new railway. The return journey will be made by way of the Vladi-Caucasus, Moscow, where the travellers are due to arrive on October 15, and Warsaw, getting back to Paris on the 28th. The price for the whole excursion, including all excursions by carriage or steamer, food, and the train, but not wine, is £220, and those who are anxious to make the excursion must, when applying for tickets, send particulars as to their identity, as special permission has to be obtained from the Russian Government for the Transcaspian.

TREASURES UNDER THE SEA.

The close of the last century seems to have been very prolific in wrecks. The British frigate De Brook, lost in a storm off Lewes, in the United States, in 1798, is stated to have had on board no less than 52,000,000 dollars' worth of specie and jewels, taken from an intercepted Spanish fleet while on her voyage to Halifax, and with it were also taken 200 prisoners. The latter were in irons on the lower decks when the vessel foundered, and all were lost. Many years afterwards (in 1881) search was being actively prosecuted by a Diving Company for the purpose of recovering this specie, the result of which has not yet been chronicled. It would scarcely be believed that valuables have been recovered nearly 250 years from the date of the wreck, but nevertheless it is recorded that the good ship Harleem, which was driven ashore in Table Bay, in May 1648, and became a total wreck, had on board many cases full of curiosities and antiquities for sale to European museums. These cases contained idols, rare china, glass, silver, &c. As lately as 1883 salving operations were rewarded by the recovery of several of these articles. The china was not at all injured by having been 235 years under the sea, but the silver articles had suffered considerably. Another very notable case—not only for the amount of treasure on board, but also for the big "windfall" for the salvors—is that of the Thetis, a British frigate, wrecked off the coast of Brazil in 1830, with £162,000 in bullion on board. The hull went to pieces, leaving the treasure at the bottom in five or six fathoms of water. The Admiral of the Brazil Station and the captains and crews of four sloops-of-war were engaged for eighteen months in recovering the treasure. The service was attended with great skill, labour, and danger, and four lives were lost. A good deal of litigation was the result, as disputes arose between the parties as to the amount of reward for the salvors. The Court of Admiralty awarded £17,000; the Privy Council, £20,000, and £25,800 for expenses. In the reign of James I. a very successful salving expedition took place. A rich Spanish vessel, which had been lost on the east of South America, rewarded her salvors with no less than £300,000, stated to have been forty-four years at the bottom of the sea. A medal was struck in honour of this event in 1687. One of the most recent cases of successful salving operations is that of the Spanish mail steamer Alphonso XII., bound from Cadiz to Havanna, in February 1885, and sunk off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in twenty-five fathoms of water. She had on board treasure valued at £100,000. The underwriters who had insured the vessel organised a salving expedition, which was despatched to the scene of the wreck in the following May. It is reported that a few months later most of the specie was recovered.

HOW SUICIDES ARE MADE.

It is commonly believed, writes the *Hospital*, that the tendency to suicide, like the tendency to madness, runs in families, and that is no doubt true. But the strongest-minded and clearest-headed man in the world has the possibility of suicide in him. On the other hand, the disposition to madness and suicide, which is so decided a characteristic of some families is, in many cases, easily to be kept at bay by resolution and intelligence on the part of particular individuals. And to that, in most cases, if the story of a suicide be read from the very beginning, the full responsibility must be placed upon the victim himself. In our own time the pressure of highly civilised environment urges men in the direction of brain weariness and so of disgust with life. But it is to be borne in mind that no man is compelled to enter into the keenest competitions of his age. The brain is fairly mature before the age of twenty-five; and before that age few educated men are married, and fewer still are irrevocably committed to a particular calling or way of life. A young man of average intelligence is then quite able to judge his own intellectual force and staying power, and he is also able to take into consideration the history of his family and his own inherited tendencies. It is incumbent upon him at that stage to take stock of his mental and physical resources exactly as he takes stock of his capital. If his available money amount to no more than one or two thousand pounds, he would consider himself a madman were he

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CURES ... Skin diseases.
CURES ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... Indigestion.
CURES ... Headache.
CURES ... Biliousness.
It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	improves the Complexion.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	cures Indigestion.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	cures Biliousness.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	cures Headache.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	cures Rheumatism.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	cures Skin & Liver affections.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	prevents Fever.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	cures Loss of Appetite.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	a boon to Ladies.	
ABBEY'S	EFFERVESCENT	POTASH
	invaluable in every Nursery.	

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACKOROTH & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

Observe Perfect PURITY Guaranteed
Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey
Established 1784.
Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.
BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.
Trade Mark. Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.
OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

600 Opinions. 600
W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."
"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."
"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."
"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."
"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

Edmund Yates,
"His Recollections & Experiences,"
Vol. I., page 251, says:—
I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.
Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—
MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
OLD BUSHMILLS
BEAT ALL
JUDGES
AWARDED IT
THE ONLY
GOLD MEDAL
FOR
WHISKEY.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.
"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.
THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd,
Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
[BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA: Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd. Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.
HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.
GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.
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(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.
*HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.
*HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*
HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
*HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
*NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.
W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} HULL, ENGLAND.
Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.
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Pyjama Sleeping Suits, from 6/6.
made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. Best 4-fold, 4/6, and 5/6 dozen; made exact to pattern, 2/9; half-dozen, post free.
Cuffs for insertion, 3/6 half-dozen; Collar Bands, 2/6 dozen.
Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11¼d. each; real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4½d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.
IRISH LINENS
IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's, 1/2; Ladies', 2/3; Gent's, 3/6. Hem-stitched—Ladies' 2/11; Gent's, 4/11 per dozen. Better qualities equally cheap. Price Lists and Patterns of all kinds of Linen Goods and Hosiery sent to any part of the world post free.
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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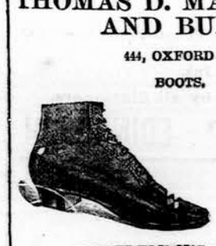

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Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.
Fine quality we can produce 32s.

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Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
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with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price named*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
"A single bottle sufficient for two, to three months treatment."
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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
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Facilitates dentition.
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QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medicine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.
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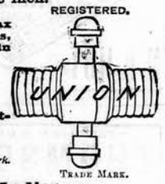

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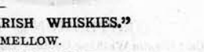

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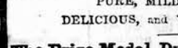

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

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Biliousness—it does assuage,
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Thirst it will at once allay,
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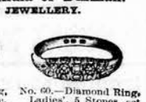

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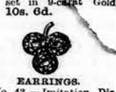

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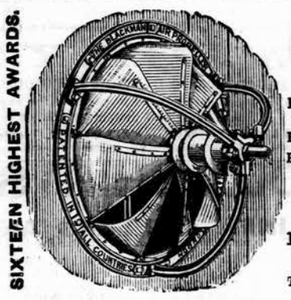

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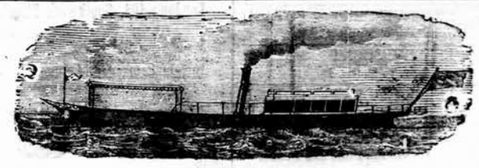

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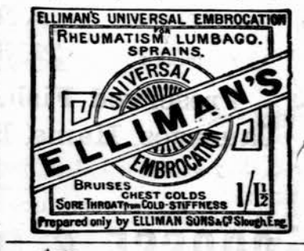

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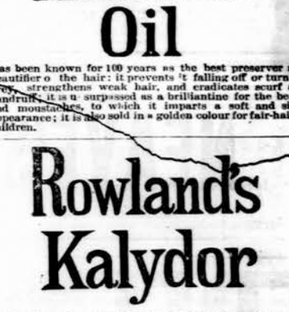

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